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M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
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The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flancin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	4,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
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S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

MPAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Meccozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BALQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,469	29th Sept. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5,960	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares. Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	13rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Saxon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail [illegible] on the following [illegible] 1 to 12 [illegible] 1 to 12 [illegible] 1 to 12

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "DUMBEA," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Prince's Dock, Shed A.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

NOTICE.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 25th July, 1903.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF MOWAH OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1903, for the SUPPLY of 850 cwts. (more or less) of MOWAH OIL to be delivered at Manauri as follows :—

150 cwts. during September 1903.
100 cwts. per month from October 1903 to April 1904.

Particulars and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

By Order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.
Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 18th July, 1903.

THE "UP-TO-DATE"

SHORTHAND"

IS now being rapidly introduced throughout the World and has REACHED BOMBAY.

The EASE with which this system may be attained is as follows :—

1st lesson enables a pupil to write any word, the
2nd and 3rd lessons to 30 words a minute, the
4th and 5th lessons to 60 words, the
6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words, the
10th and 11th lessons to 120 words a minute, and the
12th to the 21st lessons to completion are reporting instructions.

The time taken by the average Student is as follows :—

1st lesson.....	2	hours' study.
2nd "	3	" "
3rd, 4th and 5th lessons each..	6	" "
6th, 7th and 8th " " ...	2	" "
9th, 10th and 11th " " ...	6	" "

12th to 21st, 2 hours daily speed practice for 1 month, so that, all told, taking the study in an EASY manner, 6 weeks is a fair time to acquire perfection.

A STUDIO
Is now being furnished.
For terms and Address, kindly watch this Column.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LADCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz :—

LOT NO 1.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15129 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 38, new No 1237, old Survey No3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D, No. 2367, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Sonail, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3142/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Taskersey Mooljl, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Waljl, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, WASTE PAPER, CASKS, &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1903, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M. MELACHRINO & Co. beg hereby to give notice that the BUSINESS hitherto carried on in BOMBAY by them as TOBACCO MERCHANTS and CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, at 67, Apollo Street, has been carried on from the 23rd instant, at 73, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, on the verge of CHURCH GATE STREET and opposite the Flora Fountain.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING,
SATURDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 27th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary. W. I. T. C.
Poona, 22nd July, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six months Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR.—One of the most Powerful Tonics made, contains Phosphorus, Damiana, Nux Vomica and Coca.—A sure remedy for Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Poverty of Blood and Loss of Appetite.—Per bot. Rs. 2-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CYCLE CAPES, for the Monsoon, Footballs, Cricketballs, Hot water bottles, etc., Now on view. Inspection invited. Satisfaction ASSURED. THE CO-ONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, 11 Ruby Row, Bombay. Sole Agents for Aerial Cycles.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHAL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

VISITORS to POONA will obtain decent CYCLES on HIRE from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. 283, Main Street, (opposite the Cantonment Court), Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 53, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

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JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

CHEAPEST is not always Best, but the Best and Cheapest HOUSEFOOD is obtainable only from WESTERN INDIA FOOD Co., Bombay.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as it takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

URGENT.—THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYE WORK, No. 2, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing by Expert Workmen.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 ; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.— Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whose we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld. and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bandora.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeping the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Red Sea, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6 First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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THE ROSERY FARM, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel. Manageress Mrs. BAKER. Telephone No. 1015.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated.) Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SALLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHIEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers. Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and ever now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. A perfect palatable Cream. Agreeable to the taste, Re. 1 and 1-12 per bottle. Please quote No. 40 when ordering.—KEMP & Co., LD., Bombay.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA.	MONGINI BROS.	W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGUR.	J. F KUTHOKE.	D. D. BARIA.

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AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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AND
DAVUR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS
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DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD
JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

BY APPOINTMENT
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ITCH AND BURN
OF
ECZEMA
PROMPTLY RELIEVED AND CURED BY
"ANTEXEMA"

TORTURED from morn till night with burning, itching, scaling, Eczema—worse when you get into bed. No rest day or night. The various remedies you have tried have been of little benefit. We would like you now to try "Antexema" made by the great Skin Specialists in England.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:
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"Samples Free on Application."

FREEBOOTER GIN,
DRY GIN
OLD TOM
HOLLAND
GENEVA.
Rs. 21 per case.

FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.
THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., LD

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AGENTS WANTED.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5 Per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months.....	4 "
" 3 Months.....	3½ "

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance: 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE BOMBAY BAZAR SUPPLY AGENCY!!!

	Rs.	A.
Fine Singapore Pine Apples.....each	0	6
Table Plantains ..... per dozen	0	3
Oranges, Apples, Sweet Limes..... per dozen 12 as. to	1	0
Peaches ..... per dozen	0	5
Mangoes.....per dozen Rs. 2 to	3	0
Cape Cauli Flowers and Cabbages...each	0	5
French Beans, Beets, Tomatoes, ... per lb.	0	2
Green Peas and Artichokes... lb. only	0	4
Dairy Butter with key openers, per lb.	0	11
Mocha Coffee Berry .....per lb.	0	8
Rose and Vanilla Hulwa .....per lb.	0	7
Mauritius Sugar No. 1 ..... for 7 lbs.	0	12

TUKINA & CO.,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
Please send your Cook or Butler or Servant with order at any time of day from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

BAILEY'S PATENT LATRINES.

THE only reliable Sanitary Latrine, highly recommended by the Medical Authorities, approved and adopted by Government as per Circular Letter dated 23rd November, 1900.

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Apply for Catalogue.
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A Large Airy OFFICE ROOM, on the First Floor in ROGAY BUILDING, Apollo Street. For Rent apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.

CAST IRON PIPES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1886.

REGISTRY OF HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, GODOWNS, STABLES, is kept in our Office, Landlords and others wishing to Rent the same are requested to send in particulars to the Undersigned, for Registration FREE OF CHARGE in order to facilitate the best means of meeting the requirements of the Lessors and Lessees. Apply to

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
HOUSE AGENTS,
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MOTOR TRANSPORT
AND
SUPPLY Co.,
IMPORTERS AND SUPPLIERS of all types and descriptions of
MOTOR CARS
AND
HEAVY STEAM TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

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AOUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, plenteful pure, THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to J. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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INDIAN JEWELLER.
No. 19, Kalbadevi Road,
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MAKER and SELLER of all SORTS of Pure Indian Gold ORNAMENTS and JEWELLERY. ARTICLES highly polished on the Machine, same as the ENGLISH MAKE.

Charges Moderate.
Orders Carefully Executed.

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DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,
MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION, STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

INSURANCES.
Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street
Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106
THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.
A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 43 14 4, for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—
(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000 ;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.
For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 6 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
HORSES promptly mounted with promptitude and despatch. Horses of first class quality only supplied. Carriages greased by machinery. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 3 p. m. the effects of the late Mr. R. Ditchburn consisting of iron double cot, easy chair, cupboard with mirror, tables, small iron safe by S. Withers, Gladstone bag wearing apparel, steel trunk, books, photographic materials, &c.

The effects of the late Dr William Morrison consisting of a double barrel central fire fowling piece, trunks, pocket surgical case, stethoscopes thermometers, microscope, medical and other books, British medical journals, wearing apparel, fountain pens, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. E. P. Close, consisting of 1 S. B Winchester repeating rifle in canvas cover.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as writing table with 17 drawers, slope and pigeon hole, glass sliding cupboard, couches, marble top washhand table with crockery, Berkfield filter, K. O. can, double cots.

1 large lot of black wax and satin hides, cow shoulders and hides, buffaloe sides and bellies, goat skins, etc.

1 Wizard cyclist's camera with extra rapid rectilinear lense, complete with amateur outfit.

1 Dummy lovel withscase.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, London.

1 D. B. B. L. C. F. gun by Army and Navy, in canvas case.

1 S. B. B. L. rifle by Army and Navy, in canvas case.

1 S. B. B. L. C. F. 12 bore gun in canvas cover.

1 S. B. rifle and 2 muzzle-loading guns.

On account of the concerned—

9 cases National Cigarettes.

On account of the concerned, ex s s Wistow Hall—
1025-4-88 K.-1 case 30 pieces white drill.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Eliopulo and Co., ex s s Maria Valeri—

10 cases vermouth.

25 cases vin blanche.

25 cases vin rouge.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand Gent's bicycles.

1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham,

1 second-hand victoria,

2 sets each 4 Anguish-made hicory wood rubber-tyred carriage wheels.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, Fort, in the B I S N Co's old office, opposite the Bombay Bank, a large collection of table ornaments such as Parian and Dresden figures, china jars, wall plates, flower vases, china pots, marble lions, centre pieces, large fish aquarium, bronze stands, Jardiniers, pillars table lamps, teapoys, chairs, sofas, &c, the prope ty of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view from to morrow.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co, Singer's foot sewing machine, Rippingale's cooking stove, English ice box, 9 sets American organ, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c the property of H D Bennett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHUNAM KILN ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Ghella Aspal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of ground together with the incomplete messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, being portion of a larger piece of land registered under Collector's old Nos. 417 and 418, new Nos. 1221 and 1396, and new Survey No. 27367, containing by estimation 460 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sorab Mahomed Nuroodin, on the west by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln Road, on the north by the property of the said Ghella Aspal, and on the south by the property of Cumroolin Abdoolly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 17, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN MILL.

Under instructions from the duly constituted Attorney of the Liquidator of the Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co., Ld., in liquidation, and with and by the consent of the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Delisle Road, at Parel, the valuable properties mentioned below :—

All that piece or parcel of Forsa freehold land containing by admeasurement 40,642 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 12, 686, 6, 7, 690, 707, 710, 7-7, 729, 732 and 740, 800, 806, 7-1, 6-2, 687 and 718, Collector's new Nos. 11992, 12041, and new Survey No. 2714, 2727-2, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2255, 1236, and Street Nos. 275, 2-0 Delisle Road, situate at Parel in Hornby and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to Rustomjee Ardeseer Wadia, on the east by the public road called Delisle Road, on the south by the ground partly belonging to Ismail Hashimtoola and partly to Danajee Tin Tenajee, and on the west by the Government ground, which said premises have been for a long time in the occupation of the said Company.

Together with the engine, boilers, machinery stores accessories, fire appliances &c. now lying in the Mill premises,

The Mill contains 47,532 (31,780 mule and 13,912 ring) spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 3-0 p. m. sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the building materials of houses No. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 (1), Picket Road, 14, 14, Kitchen Garden, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, 6, 7, Road to Babulnath Temple (Gamdevi).

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the building materials of houses No. 23-27, Pirkhan Lane.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HANDSOME EMBROIDERED SILK PIECES, CUPBOARDS, UTENSILS, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, IVORY BANGLES, U. F. &c. .

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re S. J. Tellery an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of eight handsome embroidered silk pieces in variety.

Also in re Devchand Kursonji an insolvent, consisting of cupboards, writing table, empty mehta boxes, copper, G. S. and brass pots, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold ornaments, pulleez, tubi and bali, silver ornaments, studs, bangles, rings, chain, Kankni, vazartik, copper pots, chintz sari, dhotars, &c.

Also by order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, the contents of book-packets, parcels, etc., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, ivory bangles, U. F. used stamps, game and railway race, silk ties, sweets, silver locks, rings, Tavir, lady's purse, silk cuttings, baby frock, photos, coconut, skirt supporters, sandal wood oil, samples etc.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of old cupboard, bench, empty box, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods,—MORENAS & Co. Meadow St., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 7/16	= — 7/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13/16	= + 1/8

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5/16	= — 1/16
2 months hence	24 7/8	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	54 7/8	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 13 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin	20 38 1/4	= + 1/4
New York Demand	48 6	= — 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 per ct	= do
6 " "	3 per ct	= + 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 per ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	1 5/8 per ct	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	1 5/8 per ct	= — 1 3/4

Repaseed—Yellow Guzarat 31 1-4. Aug.-Sept
Business done.
Repaseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34. Aug.-Sept Sellers. Tone quiet.
Repaseed.—Brown 37 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone quiet.
Arrivals—Steamers Imaum and Madagaskar.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6 60 — 8. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 30	6 25	5 30	5 33
—9	—10	— 8	—8
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5 28	5 21	5 20	5 19	5 19
—10	—10	—9	—9	—9

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 bales.
Do. last year	3,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent	5,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10 53 unchanged
Futures, month of July	13 15 —15
Do. do. December	9 55 —4

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1 8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10 37 —11
Do. do. December	9 58 —4
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 24th July, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,531 bales.
Wheat	4,363 cwts.
Linseed	2,031 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	710 "
Gingellyseed	176 "
Poppyseed	342 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	513 "
Rice	1,036 "
Myrabolams	210 "
Cottonseed	3,727 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 25.

EXCHANGE—TONE firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.	A.	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do 6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.	
French Francs 3	do	do	169 3-4	
Marks 3	do	do	137 3 4	
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	127	
Shanghai 30	do	do	176 1-2	
Japan 30	do	do	152	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	...	98 9
1st Settlement	...	...	98 8
2nd do.	...	...	98 6

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd "	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	6	6

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	10	6
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	5	12	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	3	6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	28 12
Club, No. 1	"	28 0
Hard, Red	"	23 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 Bales.
Imports..... ..... do

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 35	6 29	6 25
× 5	× 5	× 5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 14	5 31	5 27	5 25	5 25
× 5	× 5	× 6	× 5	× 6
Mar.-April.				
5 23				
× 4				

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady with little business passing either for ready cotton or New Crop.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st July, 1903, as compared with the statement of 14th July, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 14. Rs. A. P.	July 21. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000 0 0	1,21,50,000 0 0
Public Deposit, &c	1,70,11,578 9 6	1,60,31,459 13 1
Other Deposits, &c	7,70,34,300 4 10	8,01,14,391 9 6
Bank Post Bills, &c	4,60,050 10 9	4,51,614 2 10
Sundries	17,14,634 0 2	17,27,9.3 6 5
	Rs.... 13,84,19 4 3 9 3	13,01,65,997 6 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,41,48,9 3 0 0	1,31,98,461 0 0
Other authorised investment	46,72,0 9 0 0	45,79,684 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,74,83,801 8 2	2,81,13,034 8 11
Accounts of Credit on do	1,81,2,177 9 6	1,82,03,781 5 7
Bills discounted, &c	1,66,04,423 6 11	1,57,15,662 7 9
Balances with other Banks	7,14,837 4 0	9,71,119 5 1
Bullion	1,393 9 7	1,963 9 7
Dead Stock	18,08,515 11 9	18,10,163 12 3
Stamps	12,12 5 6	12,514 9 3
Sundries	11,82,194 14 9	10,33,315 11 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,03,91,656 9 8	2,41,96,487 4 0
Do. at Branches	2,33,68,751 15 5	2,21,70,4:9 12 11
	Rs.... 13,84,19,463 9 3	13,01,65,997 6 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	7,72,750	Increase
Do at Branches	17,52,827	Decrease
Other Deposits	30,81,791	Increase
Post Bills	5,416	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	8,82,877	Decrease
Loans	6,22,223	Increase
Accounts of Credit	71,01	Increase
Mercantile Bills	8,58,761	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	39,04,,931	Increase
Do. at Branches	8,96,2,2	Decrease

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	25 5-16

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,297 bxd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,3 cxd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Comme r c i a l Bank of India	40,000	100	100	all	43
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21, to £2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	del. 125	all	£1-10-0	£25
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	4 pr. ct.	Rs. £5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOPWOOD—July 5, at Hyde Park Mansions, wife of Capt H R Hopwood 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a son.
KEBLE—At Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, N W, wife of Capt A E C Keble, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—SOMERVILLE—June 30, at the U F Church of St Stephens, Edinburgh, Arthur Leonard Barrett, Capt, 26th Baluchistan Inf, son of the late Arthur Barrett, Esq, of the Indian Educational Dept, to Janet Jamieson Somerville, daughter of the late J Somerville, Esq. of Edinburgh.
BENSLEY—LANGRISHE—July 7, at St Mary's, Shortlands, C N Bensley, Major, Indian Medical Service, son of Surg-Lieut-Col C R W Bensley, to Foanbel Sara, daughter of R Langrishe, Esq, Clerk of the Peace of the county of Kilkenny.
CUNLIFFE—HARRIS—July 1, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, J W Cunliffe to Evelyn Florence Adderley, daughter of the late Sir G D Harris.
DUNCAN—CAMPBELL—July 1, at Firmley Church, Surrey H C Duncan, 9th Goorkha Rifles, son of the late Major-Gen J Duncan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to Edith Irene, daughter of the late Major-Gen R B Campbell, C B, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
EVES—MARSH—July 2, at St Philip's Church, Kensington, G W Eves, A M I C E, to Gertrude Clifford, daughter of Col J T Marsh, late Royal Eng.
OLDFIELD—COCK—July 4, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, R F A, son of the late Surg-Major St A Oldfield (Indian Army), to Evelyn Frederica Anna, daughter of the late Major C R Cock (Deputy-Assistant adjutant-general, Eastern Frontier Brigade).
SMYTH—FELLOWS—July 2, at St George's, Edgbaston, H Smyth, Hartpree, to Eleanor Caroline, widow of A Fellows, and daughter of the late Sir R Hill, K C B.
WALKER—NEWTON—July 1, at St Helen's, Benton, T M Walker, son of Col T Walker (late Royal Art), to Mary, daughter of W Newton, of Crowmarsh Battle, Wallingford.

DEATHS.

ANSON—July 3, at Eaton Square, widow of Sir J W H Anson, Bart, aged 81.
BURT—July 2, at St John's Gardens, Notting Hill, Marion, wife of Sir J M Burt, aged 56.
BURT—July 5, at Herondean, Chichester, widow of J E Burt, and daughter of the late Capt W J Owen, 69th Regt.
FRASER—July 5, at The Grove, Slough, Surg-Gen A H Fraser (King's honorary physician), aged 76.
McCALMONT—July 1, at Collingwood, Chichester Park, Belfast, Capt T McCalmont.
ROBERTSON—July 5, at Hemstall Road, West Hampstead, G H Robertson, F C S, late West Yorkshire Regt, son of the late Col G H Robertson, C B, aide-de-camp to the Queen, 25th Bombay N I, aged 43.

KARACHI.

BIRTH.

BRAGANZA—July 21, at Karachi, the wife of M B H Braganza, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLABER—July 20, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of E Blaber, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
PELLY—July 23, at "Killybegs," Nungumbakkum, Madras, the wife of W F Pelly, of a son.
RANSFORD—July 16, at Narayangunge, the wife of the Rev T O Ransford, B M S, of a son.
STACEY—July 11, at Cherat, the wife of Sergeant Stacey, Orderly Room Clerk, "The Queen's" Regiment, of a son (Kric Farmer).
WOOD—July 22, at Gonda, Oudh, the wife of Robert Wood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLEMENT—WEBB—July 17, at Sara, by the Rev Canon Luckman, R A Clement, Engineer, E B S Railway, to Beatrice Eva, widow of the late A E Webb, B N Co.
HEATH—FORBES—July 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Guise B Cowley, Kenneth L Estrange Hamilton Macclesfield Heath, the Welsh Regiment, only son of the late Albert Radcliffon Heath, Esq, I C S, and nephew of General Lord Chelmsford, G C B, G C V O, to Violet Geraldine, elder daughter of Thomas T Forbes, Esq, of Lucknow, Barrister-at-Law.
SHAW—LEWIN—July 22, at the Baptist Church, Vepery, by the Rev W R Manley, assisted by the Rev E A Booth, Charles Edward Shaw, of the Tinnevelly Police, son of late Sergeant-Major, Foot Yorks Regiment, to Annie Mildred, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs F Lewin, and granddaughter of the late Sergeant-Major William Foster, Royal Horse Artillery.

DEATHS.

GORRIE—July 20, at 12 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta William Gorrie, aged 30 years.
STACEY—July 22, at Cherat, Mrs A Stacey, Army Schoolmistress, the beloved wife of Sergeant W H Stacey, Orderly Room Clerk, "The Queen's" Regiment.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 1-2m. 1-32a. Low water, 6-53m. 7-45p.
Pontifical Requiem Mass in Memory of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., Bhuleshwar Cathedral, 7 a. m.
Municipal by-election, Crawford Market, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. "Idzumi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE "SOCBHANEE MILLS."—With the new name of the Socbhanee Mills, the Elphinstone Mill, (originally known as the Tardeas Vurjdas Mill) situated near the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, will be worked under the ownership of Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, a prominent member of the Bombay Corporation.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Luximon Mahadeo, a labourer aged forty-eight years, residing at Chowkey Moholla, while arranging bags of sugar in a ship in No. 4 hold of the steams ip Monsoori, on Friday afternoon, was injured by the top bag rolling down and falling on his left leg. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that the bone of the leg had been fractured.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—On Sunday last storm visited Wnagandra, and four inches of rain fell. The storm was accompanied with appalling peals of thunder and vivid lightning. The effect of the storm was felt at Wadhwan where 1 in 50, ots of rain was also measured. On Monday last a severe hurricane blew at Lathi followed by a heavy downpour measuring 3 in. 17 cts. Trees were blown down. Good rain has fallen all over Kathiawar, and the people view the situation as favourable at several points. The crops are beginning to look up. The prices of food grains are much reduced.

DEATH OF A FORMER CORPORATOR.—The death is announced of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, a ratepayer's representative in the Bombay Corporation in the seventies and eighties. Himself a large land-owner, he worked earnestly in the landowning interest for many years. The deceased gentleman had received a good education and was for a long period an assistant English teacher in one of the local high schools. Government had nominated him a Justice of the Peace, and for his zealous services in the time of plague in the Dhobi Talao division, had conferred upon him the distinction of a Khan Saheb. He was a man of simple habits and an unobtrusive nature, and was very popular in his community.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—Narayan Venkatrao, a Brahmin priest, residing in a room near Gopi Tank temple at Mahim, has reported to the Police that he was aroused from his sleep by a noise in his room at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. Suspecting a burglar in the house, the Brahmin picked up a club, opened the door of the room, and stood outside, with a view to hammer the intruder on his leaving the place. The thief who was in the room at the time, probably thinking that the owner had gone out, struck a match, when the Brahmin rushed at him and gave him a blow with the club and raised an alarm. The thief, however managed to get off through a hole he had made in the wall and through which he had entered. On looking to his loss, the Brahmin found gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 62 missing.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Alexey Zakharoff, aged 30, and Axenti Nikolsky, aged 30, with wandering without any visible means of subsistence. It appeared that the accused were Russian firemen on board the Russian steamer Kitai at Colombo. About six weeks ago they deserted the ship at Colombo. The Russian Consul sent them to Bombay by the s. s. Manchuria, but they deserted the ship in Bombay about a month ago. They were admitted to the Strangers' Home from which they were discharged on Friday. They had applied to the Russian Consul but had received no reply as yet. The Magistrate sent the accused to the Workhouse.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Saturday : The depression in the Central Provinces has advanced in a north-westerly direction, and has partly filled up. It is now shown as a large diffused depression with no clearly defined centre, lying over Central India and the north fo the Central Provinces. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Berar, the west of Central India, and East Gajarat, and light to moderate rain in the Central Provinces. Indore has received 7 1-2 inches, Hoshangabad 3, Ahmedabad 2, Amraoti, Neemuch and Chanda, 1 1-2. Chikalda reports 15 inches during the past 48 hours. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, on the West Coast, light rain in northeast India, and showers in the Deccan. The residual depression in Central India will probably advance through South Rajputana and North Gujarat during the day, in which regions and in the West Satpuras moderately heavy rain is probable during the next 24 hours. Light to moderate rain is likely on the Konkan Coast, light rain in the East Satpuras and Assam, showers in Bengal and Upper India and the Deccan hills. Rain will probably increase in Burma.

Sunday :—The residual depression in Central India yesterday has continued advancing in westerly direction and has practically filled up. It has given heavy rain in Gujarat, but the rainfall over the remainder India and the interior of Burma has been generally light. Moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim. The most important falls are Surat 5 inches, Ahmedabad 3, Rajkot Mercara, Mergui and Moulmein 2 1-2, Roorke 3 1-2 Veraval, and Akyab two. Barometer, has fallen briskly at the head of the bay where another depression is apparently forming. Pressure has given way rapidly and is in considerable defect in Upper Sind and the adjacent districts of Punjab. Strong winds are blowing in North Konkan and the Kathiawar Coasts and light to moderate rain will probably be received during the day in Konkan, Gujarat and the Burma Coast, showers in North Deccan, Rajputana, Central India, North-east India and the Upper India hills. Rain may increase to-day in Orisa and Ganjam.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R. which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with English Mail, reports having experienced moderate to fresh monsoon and in Longitude 57 degree E. moderate monsoon gale. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, Captain R. J. Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, experienced strong monsoon.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received from Simla by the Port Officer, Bombay:—"Storm Signal —Cyclonic storm from Bay of Bengal advancing Westwards through West of Central India, may give strong winds at Bombay during day, please h

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

only ask a FAIR FIELD and NO FAVOR.

THEIR CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS

Always make their own way once used.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

Send for Samples of :—

FLANNELS, SERGES,
HOMESPUNS, TWEEDS,
WORSTED COATINGS,
BROADCLOTHS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

Also Finest Quality
KNITTED UNDERVESTS
AND PANTS,
ALL PURE WOOL.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

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Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

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Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

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SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices — Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HARTS
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HARTS BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

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S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
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The Best House in India for
BANJOES,
MANDOLINES,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS.
and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS of all kinds.

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The Best House in India for
MILITARY
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AND
APPURTENANCES.

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The Leading House in India for
MUSICAL GOODS of all kinds,
QUALITY THE BEST.
PRICES
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SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
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BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

DO NOT DELAY.
PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to Purchasers of a

SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
Elegant and correct-time keeper.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE,
None equal to these in the Market.
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

PRIZES.

					Rs.
1 Prize	Cash				2,000
1	Do.				500
1	Do.				250
1	Do.				200
1	Do.				100
2 Prizes			Rs. 75	each	150
6	Do.		50		300
10	Do.		20		200
100	Do.		4		400
100	Do.		3		300
300	Do.		3		600
523 Prizes				Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
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SPECIALITIES.

BRACELETS—
CURB
SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1903.

AGITATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE long letter from "General" Botha to a friend, which the "Times" reproduced the other day, was not sent to the Press by a well-meaning but over-zealous individual. It was written deliberately for the purpose of publication, and was the part and parcel of a new and troublesome agitation which has begun in South Africa. In this country it is possible for Government to deport mischievous persons. It would be well to take a leaf out of our book for the benefit of the new colonies and disloyalists in the old. The work of Government has not advanced so far as to admit of misrepresentation, however playful, and stringent measures seem to be desirable. Louis Botha told his "friend" that Mr. Chamberlain's visit was a dismal failure, and that Lord Milner's despatches regarding the success of his repatriation work was but a fairy tale for home consumption. In brief he denounced the whole policy of administration of the Transvaal as inspired by fear and distrust, in consequence of which the colony is unhappy and dissatisfied. Shortly before that letter was written the campaign of agitation began, and as we stated in our news columns on Monday, a meeting was held at the beginning of the month at Heidelberg "to ventilate Boer opinions or Boer demands." That was when the mischievous agitation started. General Botha and other Boer Generals and Miss Hobhouse were present—a precious assembly indeed. General Botha sounded the keynote. The surrender, he declared, was the bitterest day the Boers had seen in South Africa. Then why did he surrender? It is perhaps a pity the War ceased so suddenly as it did in that it left so many dangerous persons above the ground. Had it gone on but another month it might have been better for ourselves and for the new colonies. The potency for ill might have been crushed out of these ingrates who are now at large endangering the peace and adding fuel to smouldering fires of disloyalty. "Speaking for the Afrikanders" as he claimed to be, he declared that the land was theirs and theirs it must remain. We believe the land is ours by conquest and ours it must remain through all time, whatever General Botha and his band of stormy petrels may say.

Terms were offered when they should not have been offered, and were accepted. Those who agreed to them and then endeavoured to disclaim them now seek to overthrow them. General Botha asks his countrymen to preserve their nationality in every way, to adhere to the Taal, and insist on their children bring taught "by their own teachers, in their own school, and under their own direction." No really sane man would advise his countrymen to adopt a course so diametrically opposed to their own interests. Detailed accounts of the proceedings of the meeting, or of the "friend's" letter, are not yet to hand. But we gather that seemingly innocuous resolutions were passed protesting against the system of education and the treament of Dutch as a foreign language and the capitalists' endeavour to import Asiatic labour, which, it was urged, was likely to close the country to immigration. General Botha further declared it scandalous that part of the thirty-five millions loan should be applied to compensate the loyalists of Cape Colony and Natal, and then a motion was carried in favour of asking the Government not to place the war debt on the country before representative institutions were granted. The Boers would act more wisely in leaving themselves in the hands of the British administrators than in listening to these rest-destroying agitators. But ignorance and prejudices stand in the way. True friends would offer them very different advice. They cannot realise it; nor can they see how misguided is the agitation. The agitators do not appear to be of a very prominent class. Besides Botha we are not even told who were the other Generals present at the Heidelberg meeting. Writing five weeks ago a Pretoria correspondent expressed astonishment that "the party led by General Botha was about to re-enter the arena of politics." Quite what the party is, or what to call it, the correspondent did not know. "It does not consist of the Bitterenders," he wrote, "for Mr. Peter Roux, who fought very gallantly up to the signing of the terms of peace, is not amongst them, nor have they the sympathy of a large number of burghers who, although they fought to the end, have found the British Government, the British Administration, so extraordinarily generous, and so willing and competent to help them, that they are quite reconciled to the new order of things, and are content to leave the governance of the country in the hands of Lord Milner and his lieutenants. The men who, in response to Mr. Botha's summons, will foregather at Heildelberg will be what might be called the 'bitter-enders.' They have up to now acquiesced sulkily in what has been done by the Government. They have accepted what has been given them as a right rather than as a favour. Now, in the attitude of numbers of discontented Englishmen, they find hope of being able to accomplish something against the Government." Here we have at all events an approximate estimate of the worth of the agitators. There is, it seems, quite a strong party amongst the Dutch who though not prepared to advocate an open policy of opposition and obstruction is nevertheless intent upon maintaining an attitude of sullen disapproval towards the Government and all its ways. Of that party General Botha is to be chief priest.

In the rising generation lies the hope of making the South African colonies loyal and contented. The urgent need for educational measures has been recognised, and there can be little doubt that they will be applied to the whole of the colonies. They are wanted in Cape Colony almost as much as in the Transvaal, for there, too, the rising generation is to work out its redemption. The present is almost beyond hope. Three weeks ago, for example, when Sir Gordon Sprigg proposed a Customs convention with the neighbouring colonies Mr. Merriman saw the opportunity for putting himself into evidence once more. He considered the proposal a disgraceful insult to the House in asking them to "prop up the negligent, indolent, and insolent British manufacturer." Mr. Cate's objections took the form of a personal attack upon Sir Gordon Sprigg, by whom, he said, the House had been betrayed. On all hands these lingering feelings prevail. Although on every side progress is discernible, although Lord Milner is carrying out faithfully every promise contained in the Treaty with the Boer Generals and discharging more than his obligations to them, sullen and discontented people abound. It is not possible to satisfy them; nor will it ever be. The termination of the war made many loafers; completely spoiling them for serious sober work, and their chief occupation in life is to grumble and endeavour to spread discontent and strife. The presence of Miss Hobhouse at their gatherings is a lamentable spectacle. She has once already had South Africa closed against her. It is much to be regretted the authorities did not find means of preventing her return. Her presence on the platforms of meetings of disloyal agitators lends force to their representations, for those who think at all—not knowing the lady—imagine it impossible that a well connected English-woman would be found in such company if they were not good and honest men, patriots seeking the true interests and welfare of their country. Unwittingly, it may be, she is assisting in prolonging the unrest and unhapiness which has so long afflicted the South African colonies, and the more strenuously she supports the "Generals" the more harmful are her efforts to the unfortunate people she vainly imagines she is assisting.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA. THE present issue of "Cassier's Magazine" contains an article which will be read by readers in Bombay with considerable interest. It is entitled "The Industrial Regeneration of India," and is from the pen of Mr. John Wallace, C.E., the Editor of the "Indian Textile Journal," and an acknowledged authority on all that concerns the arts and crafts of this country. Mr. Wallace is at considerable pains to show the present condition of the Indian craftsman, the antiquated methods he employs, his latent possibilities, and the means which should be adopted to realise those possibilities. The general proposition which he lays down has been discussed on many occasions in this country, but the readers of "Cassier's" are to be congratulated upon having secured a pithy and well informed study of the situation in so far as it concerns the individual craftsman. Mr. Wallace points out the fundamental shortcoming of the Indian workman, which is a deep-rooted aversion to progress, failure to recognise the necessity of nicety in measurement, and carelessness with regard to the efficiency of his tools. Mr. Wallace describes some of the more characteristic appliances in use in India, but Indian readers who are well acquainted with the faults and foibles of most of these ingenious but primitive contrivances will be more interested in his views on technical instruction. He commences with the remark that the instructor should be a man of any particular craft who before receiving his special course of training should have shown some special aptitude in his calling, and the course of instruction should be divided between manual exercises and demonstrations at the blackboard. It is pointed out that no Indian workman buys a saw or a plane. He buys the blade and fits the handle, and usually makes a very bad job of the process. Generally speaking he spends the smallest possible sum on his outfit, and Mr. Wallace argues that for this reason he should be taught to make as many labour-saving tools as possible. He should be particularly taught to attend to detail. At present he does not even know how to use his nails and screws. Mr. Wallace is of opinion that the pay of the instructor should not exceed that of a workman of the best class in his trade, and his mind should not be loaded with too much knowledge. These remarks are directed principally to the craft of the carpenter, but it is pointed out that all the principal industries require a similar over-hauling. One of the dangers of an attempt at industrial reform, Mr. Wallace thinks, is in endeavouring to do too much at once, and he concludes his article with the observation that the Indian artisan has to be taught to think rationally and methodically about his work. Where this has been accomplished he believes that the industrial regeneration of India will have commenced in earnest.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP. IN the telegram giving the results of the matches in the County Cricket Championship there is no mention of Hampshire's match with Surrey at Portsmouth, and in the absence of information as to how the game ended, the positions held by those two counties in the Championship table cannot be given. All the counties with the exception of Middlesex, Worcestershire, and Derbyshire had fixtures for the 23rd and two following days, and of the six matches only one was left unfinished that between Sussex and Leicestershire at Brighton. Notts' fine victory over the unfortunate Gloucestershire eleven by an innings and 256 runs will put new heart into the lace countymen who have a really fine side this season, but have been unfortunate in respect to the number of drawn games played. Kent's defeat of Somerset will hardly cause surprise as the latter county have shown very in-and-out form during the month. The Tykes have succeeded in placing another victory to their account, defeating Warwickshire by the narrow margin of 69 runs. Essex's victory over Lancashire will considerably strengthen the former county's chances of annexing the Championship. Middlesex maintain their place at the head of the table with four wins and four draws. Sussex and Essex with five wins, one defeat, and eight draws, and six wins, two defeats, and five draws, respectively, are running a ding dong race for second place. Yorkshire who, by virtue of their victory over Warwickshire, can now point to eight wins, four losses, and five draws are steadily improving their record, and occupy third place in the table. Lancashire with six wins, four losses, and eight draws have gone down a place, and are now level with Worcestershire. Notts and Warwickshire with an equal number of wins and losses come next, and are followed by Somerset and Surrey who have each lost one more match than they have won. The same remark also applies to Kent who have won three matches and lost four. The positions of Derbyshire, Hants, Leicestershire, and Gloucestershire are unaltered.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN SPAIN. A GOOD hint is given in the "Handels-Museum" of Vienna to commercial travellers who hope to capture the trade of Andalusia. Only those who are conversant with the language and customs of the country should be sent there. German, North American, and French export firms are particular on this point. Even printed and illustrated catalogues in Spanish receive little attention in Andalusia compared to the traveller who displays a large number of samples and does not thereby forget such courtesies as are appreciated by all Spaniards, offering a cigarette, or similar politenesses. Only by sending a qualified traveller is it possible, says the same paper, to get an idea of the direction which Andalusian fancy takes in the matter of cheap articles. For instance, in Cadiz, All Souls' Day is a festival on which the inhabitants invariably don a new dress or suit. As these are only worn on that day no strong or lasting and expensive material is required, but something cheap that satisfies appearances and wears well for the time it is needed. The Germans here, as in other countries, pay most attention to meeting the wishes of the people. The German machinery firms send with their goods men who can put them together and who obviate complaints by remaining long enough to see that their machines work perfectly. They do a large business in agricultural requisites especially in the wine district of Jerez de la Frontera. In Madrid there are no less than thirty-nine German firms, amongst them two branches of electric installation companies, two of agricultural and rail-road machinery, and a branch of a gas-motor factory. French firms in Madrid alone number two hundred, and they have established a Chamber of Commerce of their own. There is no mention in this review of the position of English merchants in Madrid, Cadiz, Seville, or Cordova.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail s.s. Peninsular from London, were Brigadier-General R. G. Hepburn.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail ss Persia were —Brigadier-General S. B. Beatson and Mrs. Beatson, Colonel Sir Edward Wheler, Major-General Geo. Henry, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C. I. E., and Mr. Rustonshah Dadabhoy, who was met on the Ballard Pier by many of his friends and relatives who presented him with flowers.

THE turret-ships Magdala and Abyssinia, which have been sold by the Government, for breaking up, were removed yesterday from the Government Dock yard.

A FURTHER increase is reported this week in the plague mortality in the Bombay Presidency, from 1,529 to 1,751. Only 533 plague deaths are reported in all the rest of India, of which more than half have occurred in Mysore State, where also, as in Bombay, the epidemic seems to be steadily reviving. The Punjab plague figures have now fallen from 118 to 55.

IT is reported that the Singapore Opium and Spirit Farm concession for the ensuing three years has been granted to the present farmers, who bid 470,000 dollars a month, as against 236,100 dollars a month, the rate they are now paying for the privilege. This represents an increase of almost 100 per cent. in the revenue, and will increase the annual Government income, from that source alone, by no less than 2,803,800 dollars. It is stated that 256,000 dollars a month has been bid for the Penang Farm, for which the present incumbent only pays 95,000, dollars a month. If this bid is accepted, it means that from the Opium and Spirit Farms alone the Straits Settlements Budget for next year will show an increase of revenue of over 4 3-4 million dollars.

THE following notification has been issued by the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government:—"Cocaine having been held by the High Court to be an intoxicating drug as defined in section 3, clause (9), of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. V of 1878), it is an article the sale of which without a license is illegal under section 16 and punishable under section 43, clause (g), of the said Act. It is accordingly now hereby notified for general information that the sale of cocaine will not be allowed at all except for bona fida medical purposes and that no licenses for its sale will be given to any person other than approved Druggists, Chemists and Medical Practitioners. Druggists, Chemists and Medical Practitioners desiring to take out such licenses should apply to the Collector who will grant them, under certain specified conditions, at his discretion. They should obtain their licenses at once, as after the 31st of July 1903 the law will be put into operation against them, if found selling cocaine without a license.

DR. and Mrs. Bulloch Workman and party open their Himalayan campaign during the last twelve days of June, by making a first ascent and exploration of the Hoh Lumba and Sos. Bom. glaciers which run north-west from the Braldu Valley, Baltistan. Nine snow camps were pitched at heights from 14,000 to 15,800 feet, and much discomfort was caused by chargeable weather an the accumulation of new snow. The top of the Hoh Lumba glacier is encircled by a line of inaccessible high rock needles, the only depression in the range occurring where two of these peaks are joined by a snow col. Large icefalls, "schrunds" and danger from avalanches make the col very difficult of access, but a successful first ascent of it was carried out by Dr. and Mrs. Bulloch Workman and three Italian guides on the 3rd June. The summit is a great curling snow cornice overhanging a glacier by six to seven thousand feet of space. A magnificent view toward Hispar and Hunza was obtained and the height, taken by hypsometric measurements, subject to correction when compared later with daily readings taken at a lower station, was 18,600 feet.

THE late Mr. Horace Bell, formerly of the Public Works Department, was, if he had lived, to have read a paper early next year before the Indian Section of the Society of Art on the need for more ports in India, and at the time of his death he was collecting materials for the purpose. By permission of Mrs. Bell the notes for this paper as he left them were to be published in the Society's Journal on July 17.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

THE rains have at last commenced here in earnest and the heavy clatter of the monsoon downpour resounds upon the corrugated iron roofs of Simla. Visitors from the Punjab and the United Provinces tell us that the whole of Upper India is in similar case, and that the spectre of dreaded famine is thrust for the time being out of sight. It is late for the arrival of the monsoon, but the people of the Punjab are not despondent. They say, with a wisdom which has hundreds of generations of agricultural experience to back it, that a late monsoon is seldom a bad one. The Meteorological Department, too, find resemblances between the conditions this year and those which obtained last season, so we live in hopes that the rains may continue long enough, now that they are here, to enable the crops to both germinate and mature.

The various local Governments are, nevertheless, still preparing to meet famine should it arise. Up here Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Macdonald are engaged in revising the Famine Code, and similar work is in progress at the headquarters of other local administrations.

A successful concert was given at the Grand Hotel last Saturday night in aid of that deserving Simla institution, the Young Women's Christian Association. It was got up by Mrs. and Miss Parbury, two of our most talented amateur artistes, Lady Franklin, Miss Macquoid, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Astbury, Mr. Crawshay-Williams, and Mr. McCauliffe assisting. The pavilion was lent for the occasion by Mr. Pelitt. It was prettily decorated, and magic lantern scenes, illustrative of the music, were thrown cleverly upon a screen alongside the stage. The performance opened with a pretty Spanish serenade by the organisers of the concert. Mr. Astbury followed with a violin solo, and songs by Miss Macquoid, Mr. Crawshay-Williams, and Miss Parbury completing the first part of the programme. In the second part Mrs. Barnes read the story of "The Old Willow Plate," and there were more songs and music, Miss Parbury and Mr. Crawshay-Williams bringing the house down with a picturesque rendering, in character of that charming duet "The Key of Heaven," which the damsel rejects for the key of her true lover's heart, and Miss Macquoid being equally successful with the song "Going to Market." The encores insisted upon by the audience were so numerous that it was late ere the concert broke up. The majority of the audience managed to get away, however, before one of our heavy monsoon thunderstorm commenced.

A pleasant dance was held at the Grand Hotel last Monday night, a young cavalry officer, who issued his invitations in the name of the Knave of Clubs, being the host. The rooms had been prettily decorated in yellow and a big castle of sugar suggested the court from which the Knave had come.

The next large dance takes place on the 28th inst. when the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz will be the hosts. Lady Curzon gives a poudré ball at Viceregal Lodge on 6th Aug., and on 11th August is to be a dance at Snowdon at which Lord Kitchener's staff will be at home. There are also more theatricals under rehearsal, the Amateur Dramatic Club staging "The Magistrate" at the Gaiety Theatre on 31st, with Major Williams in the title role. On 8th August there are to be private threatricals at Viceregal Lodge.

The first week in August will see the arrival at Simla of the Governor of Bombay and Lady Northcote, who are to be the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon during their stay. The Maharajah of Gwalior and the Rajah of Nabha are meanwhile here. In the middle of August Lord Kitchener leaves us for Gilgit and Chitral.

Those who guaranteed the loan, raised three years ago, for the improvement of Annandale, the playground of Simla, have been agreeably surprised this week at having their bonds returned to them, the debt having now been repaid. This is due to the success attending Colonel Baring's venture in starting the Annandale Gymkhana Club. The committee have been encouraged in consequence to embark upon the long-talked-of scheme for enlarging the racecourse. This race course is one of the most cramped in India, and has been responsible for many a nasty spill, in spite of the banking up of its dangerous corners. The Municipality are prepared to surrender the necessary ground, and the Annandale Committee have decided to begin work at once, the approaching completion of Simla-Kalka Railway having flooded the local market with excellent labour which is to be had at very reasonable rates. The improvements contemplated include the cutting away of the bank on which the Municipal Garden now stands so as to lengthen the short diameter of the course, the spoil to be thrown down the khudside so as to enlarge the space available on the west. The course will thus become more circular than at present, and two bad corners will be rounded. Only a portion of the garden will be sacrificed; the remainder will be kept up by the Annandale Committee as a pleasure resort, the existing fruit trees to be all carefully preserved. The cost of the earth-work will be roughly half a lakh of rupees, a sum which there ought not to be much difficulty in raising for a work which appeals strongly to the sporting instincts of all the residents. The Gardens have never been a profitable speculation for the Municipality so their transfer will not involve any particular loss.

An interesting series of sermons is being delivered by the Bishop of Lahore, at Simla, on the observance of Sunday. The last one was from the text "Think not that I came to destroy the Law and the Prophets. I came not to destroy but to fulfil." Bishop Lefroy began by declaring the special needs which exist in this age of high pressure, for one quiet day in the week, and argued that while arbitrary restrictions should be combated, the deep permanent need for periodical rest remains. He went on to point out the definitely religious basis on which the observance of Sunday rests, and regretted that so many who value the day as a holiday are content to disregard the object with which it was appointed. He then turned to the discussion of how the Sabbath, which was on the last day of the week, come to be converted into the Sunday, which begins twenty-four hours later, incidentally quoting ancient Assyrian inscriptions which show that the observance of a weekly Sabbath is an institution far more ancient than even the Mosaic code itself. The warning is of timely application in Simla where the stress of life grows each season more and more severe, and coming from one who is as much respected in the community generally, as in the Bishop of Lahore, it carries weight which would not otherwise attach to it.

The long discussed questions of moving the headquarters of the Punjab Government to Dalhousie and of replacing the Simla Municipality by a Cantonment Committee, directly subordinated to the Government of India, have once more been raised. The second is a corollary to the first, since the conversion of Simla into an Imperial oasis in the Punjab would deprive the Deputy Commissioner, who is now head of the Municipality, of the powers he derives from the local Government. The Secretary of State has still to pronounce upon the scheme for moving the Government. Should his decision be in the affirmative other changes will no doubt follow. Amongst them is likely to be the transfer of the residence of the Commander-in-Chief to Barnes Court and the conversion of the Municipality into a Cantonment. For the present, however, nothing has been settled.

GENERAL HILL while Inspector-General of Volunteers came to the conclusion as a result of his visits of inspection to all the Volunteer centres in the Province, that no real progress would ever be made in Volunteering in Oudh until the railway men were separated from all other men, and given an independent organisation, There have hitherto existed in Oudh as every one knows two Volunteer Corps —The Rohilkhand Rifles and the Oudh Rifles and both these have contained promiscuous admixtures of railway men and non railway men. General Hill's idea was that one of these Corps might be made an exclusive Railway battalion and the other an exclusive non railway battalion. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor strongly endorsed this view at the time and submitted proposals on the subject to the Government of India. We now publish in our telegraphic columns the orders of the Government in the matter.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING IN IRELAND.

VISIT TO DUBLIN SLUMS.

SCENES OF POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

THE DEPARTURE FROM DUBLIN.

LONDON, JULY 25.

His Majesty the King, on foot, visited the slums of Dublin yesterday, and was uproariously acclaimed by the populace.

Their Majesties the King and Queen yesterday visited Maynooth College and received three Catholic Archbishops and twenty Bishops.

The King in a speech made on the occasion fittingly referred to the late Pope.

The King and Queen left Dublin to-day amidst a scene of enthusiasm far exceeding that on their arrival.

The King has given a donation of one thousand pounds to the Dublin poor.

In his farewell message he expresses his deep appreciation of the loyalty and affection displayed throughout his visit.

Their Majesties arrive in Belfast on Monday.

LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

10,000 RAIWAY COOLIES WANTED.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

CHINESE LABOUR OFFERED.

Correspondence issued at Pretoria shows that Lord Milner requested Mr. Chamberlain to use his influence to secure 10,000 coolies for railway work, the coolies to return at the end of the terms of their indenture.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that it was improbable that the Indian Government would consent unless specified improvements in the treatment of Asiatics were effected.

A foreign Consul in Johannesburg has received a cable from Hongkong offering two hundred thousand Chinese for five years' service at 77s. 6d. per month, food included, and the Mines to arrange for their transport, the cost of which is to be deducted from their wages.

The offer has been submitted to the mining industry.

AN ARMY FOR AUSTRALIA.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE'S SCHEME.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

The Australian Federal Executive has adopted an Army organisation scheme providing a mobile field-force capable of military operations at the shortest notice wherever Australia desires.

It will consist of eighteen regiments of Light Horse, twelve regiments of Infantry, and sixty guns. The force is to be capable of expansion in war time to 27,753 men and 84 guns. There will also be a garrison force largely composed of Volunteers.

MILITARY WORKS BILL.

EXPENDITURE OF FIVE MILLIONS.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE COST.

THE SECOND READING.

The Bill authorising five millions sterling expenditure on military works has been read a second time in the House of Commons by 154 against 53.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said while not opposing the Bill, he contended it should be a claim on the revenues of South Africa as well as India for the maintenance of the South African Garrison.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to Mr. Beckett, said it was originally proposed to place 15,000 men in South Africa and 10,000 had now been added who would otherwise have remained in England. The Army Corps scheme was thus not affected.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

RUSSIA'S SPECIAL POSITION.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, last evening, said our policy in Manchuria was well known for it was contained in the Anglo-Japanese Agreement and other diplomatic instruments wherein the special interests of Japan in Korea were recognised and our own interests in China re-asserted. It was, however, indisputable that Russia occupied rather a special position in Manchuria.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHISTS EMBARK.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Fifty Royal Engineers conversant with wireless telegraphy embark on the 28th inst., for Somaliland.

Several officers at Aldershot have also been warned to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same place.

Traction engines are being prepared for Somaliland transport work.

INTENT on suicide, Mr. W. Farmer, of Manhattan locking the door of his room in the Montank Hotel, Willoughby, partly twisted away the gasalier from the ceiling, and allowed the gas to steam into the room, rendering him unconscious. The gasalier, however, hung against the electric bell in the wall and kept it continuously ringing, so that the servants came and rescued the would-be suicide.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BARNARD CASTLE ELECTION.

LABOUR CANDIDATE ELECTED.

FREE TRADE AND EDUCATION.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Henderson, the Labour candidate, has been elected member for Barnard Castle in place of the late Sir S. Pease.

The polling was as follows :—

Henderson (Labour) 3470, Hon. Major Vane (C) 3,323, Beaumont (L) 2,809.

This result has been a great surprise.

While the Education Act probably influenced the result, it is noteworthy that Mr. Henderson is an uncompromising opponent of a fiscal enquiry, Major Vane a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Beaumont is a free trader, but favours a fisca enquiry.

COTTON TRADE MEETING.

AN UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION.

PROSPECTS VERY GLOOMY.

At a meeting of the Cotton Spinners' Federation in Manchester the President described the present position of the industry as most unsatisfactory and the immediate prospects of the trade as decidedly gloomy.

THE FRENCH DEPUTIES IN LONDON.

FRENCH PRESS MUCH GRATIFIED.

The French papers are much gratified at the reception given to the French Deputies by the members of the British Parliament.

THE LATE POPE.

A TEMPORARY INTERMENT.

The lying-in State of the Pope has ended, and he will be buried temporarily to-night.

SHORTING AT BISLEY

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Sergeant Davies of the 1st Glamorgans has won the King's Prize at Bisley with a score of 311.

EDINBURGH DEGREES.

SIR ANDREW FRANCE HONOURED.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on Sir Andrew Fraser and Mr. Justice Rampini by the University of Edinburgh.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

VICTORY OF CAPTAIN KETTLE.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup :—

Captain Kettle	1
Pain-Bis	2
Handicapper	3

A special telegram to the "Asian" states that the betting was 2 to 1 against Captain Kettle ; 9 to 2 Handicapper ; and 25 to 1 Pain-Bis. Won by half a length ; a length and a half between second and third. Nine ran.

COUNTY CRICKET.

BIG TRIUMPH BY NOTTS.

Notts has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 156 runs.

The match between Sussex and Leicestershire resulted in a draw.

Kent has beaten Somerset by 130.

Yorkshire has beaten Warwickshire by 69.

Essex has beaten Lancashire by two wickets.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

HEAVY AND GENERAL RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25

The past week has seen an extraordinary change for the better in the agricultural outlook in Upper India. The monsoon current though generally light in the Arabian Sea is strengthening to a remarkable degree on the north of Bombay coast, and there has been general rain for several days in succession over Gujarat, Sind, the Central India Plateau, the Central Provinces, and North-West India, which were badly in need of it, even such usually dry areas as Bikanir receiving heavy rain. The only areas in India which are still more than fifty per cent. behind are Patna, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Jhansi sub-divisions. At the end of the week the rainfall became lighter over Gujarat, but moderately heavy rain continued over North-west and Central India.

NEW APPOINTMENT IN BARODA.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Captain C. P. Harold is gazetted to officiate as Assistant to the Resident of Baroda vice Major Marriot.

MAJOR YOUNGHUSBAND.

Major Younghusband has joined Mr. White at Khamga Jong where he has been met by the representatives from Jhassa, Mr. Parr of the Chinese Customs acting as interpreter.

THE RAIN AT KASHMIR.

The meteorological report appears to-night with no returns of any kind from Kashmir.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS.

Mr Robertson, Director-General of Statistics, has been granted six months' leave. Mr. R. E. Enthoven officiates.

THE FLOODS AT SRINAGAR.

THIRTEEN FEET OF WATER.

SERIOUS DAMAGE APPREHENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Telegraphic communication between Baramula and Srinagar has been restored over the submerged wire by means of vibrations. A message which has been got through this morning reports the country to be thirteen feet under water, but does not mention any loss of life. The president is making all necessary arrangements. The calamity is due to almost precisely the same causes which produced the disastrous floods in Kashmir Valley ten years ago to a week, i. e. the warm rain falling upon mountain the sides still covered with snow. and pressed a sudden melting which converted every mountain nullah into a raging torrent. In the 1893 disaster the total rainfall registered before the observing station which was washed away was only five inches, and it is considered impossible in this case that anything like the thirty six inches first reported can have fallen, The figure probably referred to the flood level. Srinagar is ordinarily almost as water logged as Venice, and its inhabitants as completely provided with boats. No great loss of life is apprehended therefore but great damage must have been done alike to house property and to the fields. The crops at this season, though mostly reaped are still exposed on the threshing floors.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

THE following is the result of a Men's Doubles Lawn Tennis Handicap just concluded and initiated with the idea of gauging the play of the various new players present in the station. Entries were made singly and then roughly divided into two classes a player of Class I being then drawn with one of Class II and all playing from scratch :—

Jackson	Bye			
Whymper	—	Duxbury Hawley 6 4 6 4	Duxbury Gregson 6 2 3 7 6 1	Duxbury Lawrence, Daldy 6 6 6 4
Duxbury	—			
Hawley	—			
Sargent	—	Gresson Hood W. O.	Lawrence Daldy	
Tibbs	—			
Gresson	—			
Hood	—			
Tulloch	—	Lawrence Daldy 6 1 6 4		
Powell	—			
Lawrence	—			
Daldy	—			
Vincent	—	Knight Fooks 6 3 3 6 6 2	Elderton Alexander W. O.	Betham, Delap 6 3 6 1
Shuttleworth	—			
Knight	—			
Fooks	—			
Sandy's	—	Elderton Alexander		
Elliot	—			
Elderton	—			
Alexander	—			
Bagshawe	—	Betham Delap 6 1 6 2	Betham Delap 6 2 6 3	
Kerwan	—			
Boyd	—			
E. Anderson	—			
Betham	—			
Delap	—			
Rendall	—			
Owen-Dunn	Bye			

To briefly critise the play.

From the start the winners and runners up appeared to the initiated as having the best chances in the respective halves of the draw and neither were seriously troubled of the new players, Gresson from Calcutta and Tulloch (unfortunately transferred to Madras before the tournament ended) shewed good form of the semi-finalists. Hawley was unlucky in having to play after a bout of fever but did very well. Elderton and Alexander were lucky in getting as far as they did. For genuine hard work Betham and Lawrence stood out by themselves and well deserved their places. Betham and Delap failed to show their true form in the final.

RACING AT POONA.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING POSTPONED

POONA, JULY 25.

The Poona first extra meeting has been postponed till Wednesday next.

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, JULY 24.

In the Hockey Tournament the Bangalore Gymkhana met the Leicesters this afternoon, and a most uninteresting game resulted. Everybody expected an easy win for Bangalore, but the unexpected occurred once more. Bangalore had the best of the game, and in the first half scored one goal, Phillips dribbling through. The Bangalore forward line, however, wer either stale or over confident, and the result was that in the second half the Leicesters pressed and obtained several corners, and subsequently a goal, which was ruled offside Bangalore hit a goal but this was also given offside. Just before time the Leicesters made a great rush and equalized. Extra time was played, and in the first few minutes the Leicesters scored a goal. Bangalore made an effort to response, but were prevented. The game therefore, ended in a win for the Leicesters by two goals to one, the greatest upset of the tournament so far. A protest was made afterwards by Bangalore against the Leicesters first goal, alleging that it was not hit in the circle. The committee were consulted and decided in favour of the Leicesters.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DURHAMS RUN THE CUP.

MADRAS, JULY 25.

The final in the Madras Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry and the 1st Leicesters The Durhams had the best of the game at the first half and scored in the first ten minutes. Then the game was even, Subsequently the Leicesters pressed. A foul was given against the Durhams within their Circle. A penalty gully followed, and Cleagh succeeded in scoring for the Leicesters. The Durhams retaliated, and Codlington dribbed right into goal and scored the Durhams second goal amid cheers. At half time the score was :—Durhams two goals, Leicester nil. In the second half both sides attacked in turn but the Durhams were the stronger and won by four goals to one. Afterwards Mr. Justice Benson said a few words and congratulated the winners and Mrs. Twigg presented the handsome bowl to the Durhams and cups to each member of the team amid enthusiastic cheers.

IN the Gartenkirchhof, Hanover, is a grave covered by a mighty stone, on which an inscription appears to the effect that the grave should never be opened by human hand. The seed of a birch fell through a crack in the stone, and, developing to a large tree, opened the grave in its upward growth. The tree has now withered and decayed. When it is removed the grave will again be closed.

AN APPEAL IN MYSORE.

A LAWYER'S REMUNERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

In the Court of the Hon'ble British Resident in Mysore to-day Sir Donald Robertson delivered judgement in the appeals preferred by Mr. Lubeck, Advocate of the local Bar and certain Hindus concerned in the litigation of the estate of the late Mr. Bassappa Chetty, valued at many lakhs. In the lower court Mr. Lubeck had been ordered to refund the sum of Rs. 30,000 which he had taken on an agreement from the estate for legal services rendered to other respondents. Appeals had been argued for six days last month, and eminent counsels from Madras, including Mr. Wallis, the Advocate General, and Mr. Eardley Norton being engaged by the parties. In the course of an elaborate judgment Sir Donald upholds the orders of the lower court as against Mr. Lubeck, except that portion which directs him to refund the Rs. 30,000. The appeal of the other respondents was rejected. The matter is likely to be taken to the Privy Council.

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

SPEECH ON AGRICULTURE.

MADRAS JULY 25

Lord Ampthill proceeded yesterday from Bangalore via Hindupur to Penukonda where he opened an agricultural exhibition. The Governor in an interesting reply to an address said :—I am gratified to find in one of the poorest and most backward districts that efforts are being organised to break down the national apathy and conservatism, and to secure reform on lines resting with the people themselves. He advocated the fencing of the fields, the introduction of the homestead system as a preventative of cattle disease and also the growing of fodder and the sinking of wells. He said that the establishment of agricultural banks and experimental farms, and the adoption of the educational scheme, and the wants of the agriculturists were all matters briestling with difficulties. The Government had long ago grown anxious in their consideration, but he hoped they were at last nearing a solution of some of these difficulties. His Excellency inspected the numerous agricultural exhibits and afterwards witnessed the wild dance of the Lambarni women.

THE ROORKEE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

THE RESULTS.

LUCKNOW, JULY 25.

The recently published lists of the Roorkee College entrance examination show that there were seventy candidates for the Engineer Class. Of these forty-four were natives, including twelve graduates. One of these, a Master of Arts, took the highest place, followed closely by another native candidate. Thirty-two of the seventy candidates were successful. Fifteen of these being native and seventeen Europeans. Of the seventeen no less than eleven are from the Lucknow Martiniere College with the third place on the general list ; this being the highest place taken by any European school. All the other European schools together pass six. Thirteen candidates are shown as having passed the Upper Subordinate Examination; six of these, including the highest on the list, are from the Lucknow Martiniere.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

A confirmation is notified of Major-General Duff as Adjutant-General, Sir. A. Gaselee as Lieutenant-General commanding Bengal, and Major-General Smith-Dorrien to a first class district.

At the request of the home authorities the Government of India have taken over the whole of the Ordnance and Supply and Transport arrangement for troops in Somaliland. All the British Army Ordnance Department personnel now there will be withdrawn when relieved from India. One British Captain and ten British warrant and non-commissioned officers and 227 native agents, clerks, jemadars, duffadars, drivers, and artizans, and a great quantity of saddlery, besides repairing materials for keeping ten thousand camels and two thousand mules in the field are being sent from India.

Lieutenant Pearse, 13th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Squadron Officer of the Second Central India Horse.

Second-Lieutenant Wise, of the Queen's has been posted to Madras, and Lieutenant Macmahon of the Hampshire Regiment to Bombay, as candidates for the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Hardinge, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been nominated for appointment to the Military Accounts Department, and Lieutenant Rennick, 11th Bengal Lancers, to the Army Remount Department.

The services of four Civil Hospital Assistants have been indented for the East Africa Protectorate.

The construction has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 73,000 of a vessel to replace the Indian Marine steamer Pansy, the work to be commenced immediately.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Berar Volunteer Rifles to the Nagpur Command.

A change has been sanctioned which will have the effect of reducing the accounts in the District Command Offices. It is to the effect that General Officers commanding are to be given a free hand in expending the money allotted to them for the provision of field-firing stores, no vouchers to be required. The sum allotted to each district is also to be regarded as a contract allowance, to be drawn by the General Officer commanding in one lump-sum, to be under his complete control, and no accounts to be required.

HEAVY RAIN ON THE B B AND C I

LINE WASHED AWAY.

OWING to heavy rain the line at mile 302·28 between Palia and Indore on the Malwa Section of the Rajputana, Malwa Railway was washed away causing derailment of the engine and 8 wagons and canceling 3 wagons of 44 down goods train. The line at the site of the accident will be blocked for a couple of days, but passengers will in the mean while be transhipped.

LORD NORTHCOTE AND AUSTRALIA.

THE following paragraph appears in the columns of our Bori-Bunder contemporary :—

"We are requested to state that the report published in a contemporary that his Excellency Lord Northcote is to take over the duties of Governor-General of Australia from Lord Tennyson is wholly without authority."

The "Bombay Gazette" is the contemporary referred to. On Saturday morning we published this statement :—

"The visit of Lord Northcote to Simla has been definitely abandoned. It is understood that his Excellency is to take over the duties of Governor-General of Australia from Lord Tennyson."

It will be observed that we never made the announcement with which we are credited. We said "it is understood," and we repeat it. We did not claim that it was authoritative. It will also be observed that our contemporary is not asked to say our statement is without foundation or that it is untrue. We have reason to believe that the communication is official, though ordinary courtesy would have addressed it to us as we were responsible for the publication of the report referred to. On the strength of the equivocal language employed, however, we neither withdraw, nor amend, a single syllable of our original statement.

On the subject of Lord Northcote's movements Saturday's "Pioneer" publishes the subjoined :—

Lord and Lady Northcote's projected visit to Lord and Lady Curzon at Simla next month has suddenly been cancelled at Lord Northcote's urgent request. The reason for the abandonment of the visit is officially declared to be a secret for the present, but a public announcement likely to be made shortly, which will contain an explanation of the mystery. Meanwhile we have reason for suspecting that Lord Northcote is about to relinquish the Governorship of Bombay in favour of another sphere of activity.

Sunday's "Pioneer" has this announcement :—

"It is now further understood that Lord Northcote proceeds shortly to England to take up a Home appointment, but no definite information on the subject is yet communicable. The authorities out here are apparently waiting for the Home authorities to make the first announcement."

We believe our own statement to be nearer the truth.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, JULY 10.

SOME weeks ago I ventured to predict that the Royal Horse Guards would win the Inter Regimental Tournament, and that a Lancer regiment would run them very close. I am glad to say that my forecast seems about to come true as the final of the tournament is to be played to morrow, the teams fighting for supremacy being the Royal Horse Guards (Captain the Hon. R. Wards, the Duke of Roxburghe, Mr. H. E. Brassey, and Captain the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks) and the 17th Lancers represented by Captain R. Carden, Major A. Tilney, Mr. A. Fletcher, and Colonel Douglas Haig. In the first Inter-Regimental Tournament, as far back as the year 1876, the Royal Horse Guards were successful. Since then fortune has never favoured them, but to-morrow, barring accidents, they ought to be victorious once more. The present holders are the 7th Hussars. They won in 1899, and since then there has been no tournament until this year owing to the war in South Africa.

The defeat of the Rifle Brigade by the 17th Lancers in the semi-finals yesterday came as a surprise to many people. The infantry were little known in London, but they took the field yesterday with a great reputation, earned during the earlier stages of the tournament. The match was a most exciting one, and so far the best we have had. At the end of the fourth chukker the Brigade were leading by four goals to one, but in this period the Lancers made a splendid effort, and when the bell rang for the last ten minutes' play the Brigade were ahead by six goals to four. Starting immediately, Major Tilney and Captain Carden scored, and with the game six goals all, the conclusion was watched with immense interest by the largest concourse of spectators gathered at Hurlingham on any week day this season. The game was hard and fast, and at last Captain Carden hit the winning stroke for the Lancers amidst loud applause shortly before the end. Prior to this match, the Royal Horse Guards had played the Inniskilling Dragoons, and defeated them easily by nine goals to two.

During the week the Rochampton Cup Tournament has drawn a great many players to the new and popular club, and tomorrow the final will be played betweem the Magpies (Captain Godfrey Heseltine, Captain L. C. Jenner, Mr. M. O. Thynne, and Captain Lloyd) and the old Harrovians consisting of Mr. Baring, Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. F. Bellville, and Captain E. D. Miller. A team with a Miller is always formidable, and Mr. Jones and Captain E. D. Miller will of course be splendidly mounted, but the Magpies, though their ponies are rather green, are a splendid team, and certainly ought to win. Captain Heseltine is one of the very best No. 1's we have at present, and Captain Lloyd, so well known in India, is sustaining the great reputation he made with you. Captain Jenner and Mr. Thyne, both excellent men, have been playing in the Magpie team all the season, and be sides, Mr. W. Jones is not in his right place in the old Harrovian team, as he usually plays No. 1, with the three brothers Miller behind him.

For the Ranelagh Open Challenge Cup, won by Rugby last year, seven teams competed, and last Saturday the old Cantabs played Rugby in the final. The old Cantabs, represented by Mr. W. McCreery, Mr. F. Freake, Mr. Buckmaster, and Captain Heseltine, won the tournament by four goals to one. Their victory was very meritorious, but with Captain E. D. Miller absent from the Rugby quartette, the defeat of the celebrated club is sufficiently explained. Lord Shrewsbury played No. 1, Mr. Walter Jones fell back to No. 2, and Mr. G. A. Miller played No No. 3. By the way I hear that Mr. G. A. Miller is possibly going out to India in the winter. If so you may have an opportunity of seeing the play of our finest No. 2. He did more than any other man to win the Anglo-American Tournament last year. His brother Mr. C. D. Miller is well known with you, and Captain E. D. Miller soldiered in India some years ago.

The Junior Championship Challenge Cup Tournament at Roehampton was also decided last Saturday. Fifteen teams had entered, the trophy being a cup presented by Mr. W. C. Hagard of the United States Polo Association, to commemorate the visit of the American Polo Team to England last year ; the tournament being an open one, except that no team might include any player whose name appears in the Hurlingham Recent Form list. The Royal Horse Guards won, being represented by the same team as will play in the Inter-Regimental final to-morrow.

During the past week the first ties in the County Polo Association Tournament are being played off throughout the country, and next week the winners in the four divisions will play the semi-final and the final at Hurlingham. Wirval have won in the north ; Blackmore Vale in the south west, Rugby will probably win in the Midland, and Worcester Park and Eden Park meet tomorrow in the divisional final at Beckenham. Mr. C. G. Russell, the Manager of the Worcester Park Club, who is an old Indian player of repute, is captaining his team, and their chances of winning tomorrow are very rosy. For two years in succession Eden Park have won the County Cup, but this year a great effort will be demanded from them if they are to repeat their victories.

The weather all through the week has kept gloriously fine, and there is even indication of a fine bright day to morrow when all London will flock to Hurlingham. The King and the Prince and Princess of Wales have graciously consented to be present, and the Commander-in-Chief has also signified his intention to see the match. A great day for polo this will be—the best of the season.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH RAPPROCHEMENT.

PERHAPS the happiest man to-day, not only in this realm but in all the world, is King Edward VII. It is known that his Majesty set his heart upon making the visit of the President of the French Republic a great success, and he has had his desires fulfilled even to an extent that he could hardly have anticipated. Certainly not one of his subjects ever expected that the arrival in England of M. Loubet would prove the great event it has proved. Having seen something of such visits of heads of State, I for one expected that the estimable bourgeois who now fills the highest post in the Government of France, would be received with little more than formal politeness. Instead of that his stay has been a veritable triumph both for himself and the King. Many of his Majesty's subjects smiled good naturedly when they read that in giving audience a week or two ago to a Frenchman of renown in the artistic world the King said that M. Loubet would receive in England such a welcome as no head of a State had ever received before. His Majesty knew more than his subjects, and he has proved an absolutely true prophet. The London correspondent of one of the journals "outre Mer" makes a perfectly true remark when he says that there is no foreigner living except President Roosevelt who would be received in London with enthusiasm equal to that shown for the President of the French Republic. This is very well known in Berlin and that explains why in spite of their attempts to appear indifferent, our friends in the German capital are chagrined when they read of the enthusiasm aroused by M. Loubet's appearance in the streets of London. How could they be otherwise if they compare it with the repeated failures of the Kaiser to touch our hearts as M. Loubet has touched them. No doubt many causes have combined to produce the Great Reconciliation—if we put the effect of the Paris and London visits no higher than that. In the first place Britons and especially Londoners have always possessed a sneaking regard for their nearest neighbours. Even during the War the unfriendliness of Paris did not disturb half as much as the coarser hostility of Berlin. The next thing that contributed to make the memorable events of this week so successful was the personality of our distinguished visitor. M. Loubet's untarnished reputation, simple tastes, and transparent sincerity appeal very strongly to a people like ours. The little fact, insignificant as it may seem, that his first visit away from Paris after his election to the Presidentship was to his worthy old mother at the Montelimar farm has never been forgotten in this country, where we are supposed to rate highly the domestic virtues. Apart from this, as the "Times" says, he has attracted us by his modesty and his ever-ready smile. "Well, I am glad, I have seen the dear old man," was an expression overheard from a woman of the people. To the masses he was "the dear old man," "just a nice little man in a silk at," or, in the words of a homely artisan (words of high praise from him) a "decent old bloke." All of these honest eulogies and estimates, except the last (picked up outside Victoria Station on Monday afternoon) were gathered by the "Times" reporter in and about the large crowd which assembled at the junction of St. James's-street and Pall-Mall on Tuesday and the record of these humble tributes might be increased ad infinitum. But it must not be supposed that the crowds who acclaimed M. Loubet in the streets of London were all of the poorer classes. Quite the reverse. I have seen a good many Royal progresses in Piccadilly, but I never saw such a well dressed crowd as that which assembled on Monday afternoon. The same thing was noticeable on the embankment when the Presidential party returned from the Guildhall where the present excellent Lord Mayor—Sir Marcus Samuel—justified the admiration Parisians have always felt for the office he fills by addressing M. Loubet in French which was not of the Stratford-at-Bow variety. All the speeches in connection with the visit have been exactly what was required, those of M. Loubet being especially good and commendably free from the gush which comes so readily on such occasions. But for felicity even M. Loubet must award the palm to the King for his graceful little speech in proposing the health of the President at the State Dinner in Buckingham Palace. The King is not only always happy in his choice of words, but his French is said by all judges to be such as is very rarely heard from anybody who is not a true Parisian. Particularly characteristic was his saying that he drank M. Loubet's health out of the cup presented to him on the occasion of his visit to the Hotel de Ville—"verre je garde precieusement en memoire de cette heureuse occasion." The only drawback to the festivities was the way in which Parliament was left out of the cold. There was not even special provision made for them at the Aldershot review. But what can one expect when we have a Premier who, unless he is much belied, has no real pride in the House of Commons and in fact is rather glad of any opportunity of belittling its influence and power.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND THE FOREIGNER.

Outside the circle of my German acquaintances, I have only encountered one individual in London, who has not joined heart and soul in the never-to-be-forgotten events of this week and he is a bibulous person—a sort of Sam Feeles. Returning to town late on Saturday night from a country ramble, I found on emerging from Victoria Station a drunken fellow angrily denouncing the Corporation of Westminster for wasting the ratepayers' money—he did not look much like a ratepayer—on decorating the streets in honour of the French President. Addressing his objurgation to me, as if I were a Westminster Corporator, he said, Fancy all this for a something foreigner ! If Lord Beaconsfield was alive they wouldn't 'ave dared to do it.' He would 'ave cleared out all the something foreigners and not 'ave let his own something countrymen starve to death. I ventured to remind him that if as Mr. Balfour once said, "Lord Beaconsfield is dead," Mr. Chamberlain is alive (and according to one of Mr. Gould's recent cartoons)—alive and kicking ; but the surly rascal did not approve of my mauvaise plaisanterie and I left him cursing more loudly than ever.

He was evidently not on his way home from the conference of working class representatives held the same night at the Holborn Town Hall under the auspices of the Cobden Club. Certainly it was better that he should have given vent to his feelings on Saturday night when the precincts of Victoria Station were comparatively empty, rather than on Monday when they were packed and here let me say that I mixed with the crowds both on the occasion of President Loubet's entry into London and his passage to and from the Guildhall, and I never heard anything approaching an expression of disapproval. It is true that in Dover Street where the crowd was particularly dense I saw policemen take two men by the scruff of the neck from the front and push them far back from the main road, but these were said to be suspected persons.

ANARCHISTS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Within almost a stone's throw of the spot where this occurred is the happy hunting ground of these enemies of society. Some years ago the late Captain Le Clerc, naval attache of the French Embassy and an Anglophil if there ever was one, made an amusing speech in my hearing. He was talking about pinpricks and other little unpleasant nerves which we all hope after President Loubet's visit will be things of the past. "My countrymen," he said, "sometimes come to me and complain about you Englishmen. But I say to them what more do you want ? Why England is our finest Colony. It buys our butter our eggs, and what not and more than that it opens its arms to our Anarchists and allows them to make speeches in Hyde Park. No Anarchist, it might be thought, would run the risk of losing the asylum. England provides for people of his kidney by attempting to assassinate M. Loubet during his stay in London, but the police had to be on their guard and according to particulars published by the Daily ail" this morning, the precautionary measures were not carried out in any perfunctory

manner. When M. Loubet landed at Dover, four gentlemen in fashionable attire who apparently were taking part in the reception, were in reality Scotland Yard detectives. From the moment the President set foot ashore, he was unknown to himself, t ken in charge by the four detectives. Except when he was at the royal palaces or in his carriage, one of tho e four was within a few feet of him. To all appearance they were members of the presidential suite. When our distinguished visitor was performing an errand of mercy at the French Hospital there were five detectives present among a company numbering about thirty. They worked unobtrusively. One was just behind M. Loubet, looking for all the world like a secretary of the Embassy; the others were scattered about. They were near the President when he entered the carriage to leave. Then as he drove off they made their way as quickly as possible to his next stopping place, at which they managed to arrive before him. When M. Loubet went to the gala performance at the opera two gentlemen in evening dress were lounging outside the door of the royal box, quietly chatting. They were detectives. Apart from this the President was guarded by two experienced French detectives, who are constantly employed on these duties when he walks abroad; we are told that at the reception in the French Embassy on the day of arrival a powerful, keen-eyed man was to be seen lurking about the main entrance. He was correctly and even elegantly dressed in a morning suit with white waistcoat and silk hat. He assumed the part of the ordinary spectator, but he was President Loubet's private detective. Now and again he silently passed a signal to a constable, and the person under suspicion was moved on. A woman who talked at a great rate and walked in a hesitating manner was hurried along, and a man who looked like a once affluent foreigner was placed quietly beyond the police barrier. . . Next came a person who was attired in the shabby black of the broken down waiter. A nod from the strong, keen man and an officer sent him too about his business. But he was the second detective attached to M. Le President, and in his quaint old disguise he mingled with the throng and occasionally nodded. Such are the penalties of greatness. Most men would feel very uncomfortable in such a position but it must be said of M Loubet that he does not look a bit like a man who finds these attentions on the part of the police at all irksome or who lives in perpetual dread of being struck down by the assassin's blow. A more cheerful, happy-contented looking little man I have never seen and he was always the same. My face is my fortune, sir, she said. M. Loubet's pleasing physiognomy has had not a little to do with the extraordinary manner in which he has captured the hearts of all Londoners.

ARCHAIC SCOTTISH LAWS.

A measure which has been passed by the House of Lords and now awaits consideration by the other branch of the Legislature has at least an antiquarian interest for Scotsmen in all parts of the world. I allude to the Statute Law Revision (Scotland) Bil which proposes to repeal an enormous number o enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. The Bill itself merely consists o a preamble and two clauses, but the schedule containing the titles and other particulars relating to the obsolete laws now to be repealed covers upwards of 120 large pages. Some of the titles are very quaint. Here are some selected at random :—"Of the fredome of halikirk." "Of rebellouris aganis the kingis persone." "Of ridaris and gangaris throu the cuntre. "Of playing at the fut ball." "Of the age and mark of beggers and of idle men." "Anentis heretikis and lollardis." "Of wapynschawingis(whatever that may be)." "Of the punicion of werkmen that fulfillis nocht than wo'k at tyme thai hecht." "Anent ripper (leper) folk." "That na the man cum to comtis with saddering." "Tuiching the selling of salmonde to Inglis men?" "Of the punicion of thame that warngs of the riding of ane hest in Inglande." "That nane pas in Inglande without leif in tyme of weir." "That na Inglisman cum in Scotlande withoutyn conduct or assoverance." "Anent maisterful men that schapis them to occupy maisterfully lordis landis." "Of the alianciz and confederacions betuix the realmez of France and Scotland." "Anent the waird releifis and marriageis of ony man slane in oist or army aganis our auld inimeis of Ingland." "Aganis personis quhilkis makis perturbationn in the kirk the tyme of devine service." "Anent personnis knawand thame selfis under the proces of cursing that enteris the kirk on the time of devine service." "That na schippis saill without our Soverane lordis coquet." "Anent thame that divertis fra utheris being joynit of befoir in lanchfull manage." "Act for Restraining the Profanature of the Lord's Day by keeping weekly mercats on Monday and Saturday (1695)." "Act Dischargeing the Wearing of Gold and Silver Lace.' "Act for preenting the grouth of Popery" (1700).

THE MAHOMEDAN SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "S. A. R." has done well in inviting public discussion on the question of a sanitarium for poor Mahomedans. Something, no doubt, ought to be done in that direction, but the question is what and how that is to be done. The main difficulties are, in my opinion, want of sufficient space suited for a sanitarium in or near the city, the difference in the habits, customs, and religious beliefs of the various sects into which the Mahomedan community is divided, and above all apathy and want of funds.

As regards the space and the situation, unless the sanitarium is erected in the suburbs, it would lose much of its value, and considering that the earning members of the family will have to come to town every day, the thought of inconvenience and expence would deter many from availing themselves of the advantages offered. Then again the want of proper medical assistance in the suburbs is a serious drawback which should not be overlooked.

As regards social habits and religious differences, people of different communities and creeds will naturally be averse to associating with those who are not of their own castes and creeds and the task of providing different rent blocks for different communities will not be an easy one.

Coming now to the question of funds, I think here lies the crux of the whole thing. Considering how little the Mahomedans have done and are doing in the cause of Mahomedan Education, considering also that the scheme would cost lakhs, I should be sorry to be surprised if the idea ever became an accomplished fact. How prompt the subscribers are in paying what they promise, to say nothing of the difficulty of getting them subscribed at all, is known only to those who tried to collect funds for such institutions as the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, the Islam Gymkhana, and the Hedjaz Railway, and unless some philanthropic gentlemen have come forward with very liberal offers, of which, however, I am not aware, I think "S. A. R." is very nearly trying at impossibilities.

If the funds are really available, I think the best way is to utilize them in building cheap but sanitary quarters for the poorer classes, somewhere near the localities in which they generally live, just as the Parsees have done and are doing for their own community. This would be a double blessing, for it will not only permanently remove them from insanitary surroundings and thus make them healthier than ever, but will also help them pecuniarily and keep them near their business-centres. In fact, my plan is to act up to the old adage that "prevention is better than cure."

Sir, I am quite conscious that my scheme is a large one, but if I have rightly understood "S. A. R." I think his scheme, promises to be equally large.—Yours, &c.,

M. V.

A COMET easily visible to the naked eye has made its appearance. It appears like small round patch of light and is, at present at any rate without a tail It was first noticed in India on Wednesday, the 15th July, and again on Friday, the 17th July. These objects do not usually remain in the same place, but when last seen the comet was on a line joining the North Pole Star to Vega the bright star in the north east portion of the heavens; about midway between the two points. It is below the head of the Dragon and not far from the constellation.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POPE LEO XIII.

SERVICE AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, KALBADEVI.

Yesterday evening at 5 p.m. a Solemn Office for the Dead was sung at the Roman Catholic Cathedral for his Holiness Pope Leo. XIII. The interior of the church had been draped in black and white for the occasion, and an imposing catafalque had been set up in the centre. The service was conducted by the most Rev. Dr. T. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, and the almost unprecedented attendance of the clergy and the laity amply testified to the high esteem and veneration in which the late Pope has been all along held. It is not too much to say that the sacred edifice filled to its utmost capacity presented a spectacle rarely to be witnessed—a spectacle fully befitting the sad and solemn grandeur of the occasion.

Punctually at 5 p.m. the Cathedral Orchestra struck up the "Dead March in Saul" and soon after his Grace the Archbishop attended by over 50 priests proceeded to where the catafalque was erected and began the Service known as Officium Defunctorum which lasted till about 6 15 p.m.

At its conclusion the Rev. Fr. W. Walrath S. J. ascended the pul pit, and delivered a masterly panegyric on the Venerable Pontiff who after a life of 93 years and a Pontificate extending over 25 years passed away to eternal rest on the 20 h instant. After describing Pecci's (Joachim Vincent Pecci was the Pope's real name) lineage and the immense influence of his parents, chiefly his mother, on his future life and after sketching briefly his brilliant career both at school and college where he distinguished himself in all the branches of study chiefly natural science philosophy methametics &c., the preacher proceeded to depict the official career of the late Pope as Papal Delegate at Benevento and Perugia. The services which he rendered at both the places were fully appreciated at the Vatican and Joachim Pecci was at the early age of 33 nominated Papal Nuncio at Brussels (Belgium) and three years later he was raised to the Bishopric of Perugia FrWalrath here pointed out the many ways in which Pecci worked for the good of the people at both the places espacially at Perugia where during his 32 years' term of office he established ssveral school, seminaries and churches in spite of two sto my revolutions whichovertook the city during that period. In recognition of Pecci ability whom he regarded as the foremoss of his prelates Pope Pius IX nominated him Chamberiain to the Pope. In 1878 Pope Pius IX The grand and glorious Pope as the preacher styled him died, having the church more complecta than ever before, although most of the European potentates had become enemies of the Papacy.

On the 20th February, 1880, Cardinal Pecci was elected Pope, and for fully 25 years he has occupied the chair of Peter as Leo XIII. Rev. Fr Walrath next proceeded to describe the relations of Leo XII with the outer world i.e. the European and other rulers. He showed how in Germany, inflamed by its Iron Chancellor the redoubtable Bismarck I against the church religious peace toleration were granted through Leo's instrumentality to Catholics. After alluding briefly to the relations of the Papal court with the courts of Spain, France, England Russia Prussia and the other powers of the world, the rev. panegyrist proceeded to show how Leo XIII succeeded in exposing the false theories of Socialism, Nihilism which had taken a strong hold of the people in several countries of Europe.

Rev. Fr. Wabrath next went on to show how Leo XIII has worked to secure the extinction of slavery; and then described the immense good which Leo III has wrought within the Roman Catholic Church itself. The expansion of the Roman Catholic Church during Leo's Papacy was next illustrated by the preacher by quoting the number of the new Bishoprics and Archbishoprics which Leo XIII ordered to be established in various countries. The number of Catholics in Asia has, according to the preacher increased from 7 to 11 millions during the last 20 years or thereabouts; in Africa from 2 millions to over 3 millons in Australia from a meagre number to one million. With these facts the preacher concluded his panegyric on Leo XIII who according to Bismarck was the greatest stateman of the world and of whom the Emperor of Germany some time ago said I know him I love him and I reverence him.

Soon after the sermon the absolution was given and the Service ended.

This morning at 7 a. m. a Pontifical High Mass de Requie will be celebrated by his Grace the Archbishop.

A similar Service for the Dead was held at the Church of our Glory at Mazagon officiated by the Bishop of Damaun. A Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at 7 a. m. to day.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At last Bombay has spoken. At last some one is public spirited enough to come forward and take up the cudgels which the Chairman and Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have so ably laid down. All right-minded business men will agree with "Tortoise" that the time is come when the speed of "Tramps" should be accelerated to 18 knots and mail steamers relatively so to 25 knots. Why should India wait? Unless a stir is made now we shall never see a reasonable speed, and one's letters and oneself will continue to be conveyed backwards and forwards between the Old Country and the Indian Empire at a speed of perhaps 18 knots which "Tortoise" very truly says "Tramps" will attain before 15 years have elapsed. I will go further. Most shipping companies are not paying at the present time owing to depressed rates. The Colossal American Combine is for the same reason on the "totter." What is the reason of all this? Want of "speed," or what is much the same thing, progression.

All will agree that the C. of C. were extremely moderate in asking for an acceleration of only 72 hours on the present contract. Most men would have gone further and proposed a week, but perhaps it is better policy to do things gradually, and when the 15 years have expired decide to make a bold stand and obtain a reduction in transit that will make the Indian Empire ring with the echo "British Imperialism and Progression" which should be the motto of all British subjects interested in the struggle with Eastern duplicity and pachydermatous conservatism.

Before I lay down my pen allow me to disclaim any connection whatsoever with either the Bombay Chamber of Commerce or the present holders of the Mail Contract, and my remarks must, therefore, be considered absolutely impartial a d unprejudiced.—Yours &c.,

PROGRESSION.

THE War Office have requested the Government of India to take over the whole of the Ordnance and Supply and Transport arrangements for the Field Force in Somaliland. The Ordnance Department personnel at present at Berbera which has been furnished from home will accordingly be replaced at once completed staff from India.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed, Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana always occasions a considerable amount of interest, but it is certain that a more exciting match than that played on Saturday was never witnessed between the two teams. The finish was productive of one of those "thrills" which no other game than cricket seems to be able to produce. When Saturday dawned there was little probability that play would be possible owing to the heavy rain and the threatening aspect of the sky, but the weather cleared up in a remarkable manner, and just the thing that was necessary to dry the wicket —a strong wind—quickly sucked up the greater part of the water with which the ground was soaked in the early part of the day. On the whole difficulties were pretty evenly shared by bowlers and batsmen. On the one hand the bowlers found it difficult to get a firm foothold; on the other, the batsmen were greatly handicapped in run getting owing to the sodden state of the outfield, and the ball had a treacherous way of coming off the wicket. Neither side put a representative eleven into the field. The Bombay Gymkhana owing to the "B" team match with the North Stafford Regiment were without the services of Lieutenants Lyon, Locker, and Armes, and the Hindus needed the presence of Baloo, Agasker, and Bhandare to bring their team to the semblance of full strength.

Cricket commenced punctually, and the Hindus were fortunate enough to win the toss. Coombes and Cheetham took the ball, and the former being assisted by the wind was able to get a considerable amount of pace on the ball. Deshmukh and Telang were the first to go to the wickets for the Hindus; and although they commenced rather slowly they did not show any lack of confidence. However, before 20 had been passed, Carrol made a pretty catch in the slips of one of Coombes deliveries and disposed of Deshmukh, and very shortly afterwards another good wicket fell when Coombes clean bowled Banda. Coombes was bowling a good length, and for some time he had things all his own way. At the other end Cheetham got Mehta leg before and to make matters worse for the Hindus Telang was caught and bowled by Cheetham after he had made 20 and when he seemed likely to run up a good score. The catch was a remarkable one, the ball was skied high up behind the bowler, and several players started for it. It was left to Cheetham who had turned round on the ball and who caught it over his head. The rot continued. Talpade hit out a little, but only scored in singles. Purshotam was clean bowled by a shooter from Coombes, and a little later Seshachari fell to a good catch in the slips by Mead off the same bowler. By the next ball Coombes clean bowled Pai, and eight wickets were down for 60, Talpade being the only man who appeared able to play the bowling. However, Date began to hit out, and pulled the fast bowler right over the on boundary for six. Harrington missed what appeared to be a certain catch on the sea-face boundary owing to the vagaries of the wind and then a change was made at both ends in the bowling. Richardson replaced Coombes and Clark Cheetham. The former was immediately successful getting Bhatvadekar caught in the slips by Coombes, a brilliant one-handed capture, high up. Clark also secured a wicket in his first over, and he brought the innings to a close at 78 by getting R. V. Agaskar leg-before the next time he took the leather. The fielding of the Gymkhana was by no means brilliant or the score would have been much less. Coombes analysis of 5 wickets for 32 hardly expresses the deadly character of his deliveries in the early part of the innings.

With 79 runs to make to win the Gymkhana may be said to have had a fair chance when they sent Cheetham and Mead to the wicket to face Mehta and Talpade. However, disasters soon commenced. After Mead had played two balls he was caught at the wicket off his pads by Seshachari. Cheetham and Langhorn then set to work, but neither of them opened with characteristic form, and after very slow play Cheetham was completely beaten by a puzzling leg breaker from Mehta. Harrington's wicket went a moment later to a smart catch by Date, and then Clarke came in and stopped the rot. While Clarke and Langhorn were together there was every hope that the Gymkhana would succeed in pulling off the match. Seshachari, who kept wicket marvellously well, however, broke the back of the Gymkhana innings by splendidly catching Langhorn at the wicket. Clarke afterwards played a cricketer's innings, and he was caught in the slips from a delivery the spectators thought was a "bum" ball. Subsequently there was no one to stem the tide. The remaining wickets fell like skittles. At the same time the score had been slowly mounting, and when the last man went in the Gymkhana only needed eight runs to win. Coombes immediately set about him and knocked up a four. One was run for a bye, and the game was then most exciting. There is little doubt had both batsmen decided to take no risks that the match would still have been pulled out of the fire. However, in an attempt for a short run Richardson was run out, and the match was thus won by 3 runs by the Hindus. The victory was in a very large measure due to Seshachari's wicket keeping though the work of all the Hindu field quite put that of the Gymkhana in the shade. Mehta had a splendid length throughout and kept the runs down, and Talpade's analysis of 6 wickets for 30 is sufficient evidence of his admirable bowling. Below are the full scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

A G Deshmukh, c Carrol, b Coombs	2
P K Telang, c and b Cheetham	20
G R Banda, b Coombs	0
C V Mehta, l-b-w, b Cheetham	5
W B Talpade, not out	24
J Purshotam, b Coombs	1
K Seshachari, c Mead, b Coombs	0
N V Pai, b Coombs	0
D A Date, b Clarke	14
G Bhatvadekar, c Coombs, b Richardson	4
R V Agaskar, l-b-w, b Clark	4
Extras	4
Total	78

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, b C V Mehta	8
Mr P J Mead, c Seshachari, b Talpade	0
Lieut A Langhorn, c Seshachari, b Talpade	25
Mr H E Harrington, c Date, b Talcade	3
Mr T J Clark, c Bhatvadekar, b Talpade	16
Lieut H O Carroll, c Seshachari, b Talpade	2
Mr S N Powell, c Purshotam, b Talpade	4
Capt H Pond, c Bhatvadekar, b Banda	1
Mr H J Richardson, run out	0
Mr Tileman, b Banda	2
Mr E E Coombs, not out	7
Extra	7
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cheetham	29	19	1	2
*Coombs	11	32	1	5
Clark	3	7	0	2
Richardson	3	6	0	1

*Bowled 2 wide balls.
HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Talpade	14·3	30	3	6
*Mehta	9	19	2	1
Date	1	10	—	—
Bhatvadekar	2	5	—	—
Banda	2	4	—	2

*Bowled 1 no ball.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. St. XAVIOUR'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

On Saturday last the above match was played on the Esplanade Maidan, resulting in a win for the Elphinstone C. C. by 2 runs and 7 wickets. Below are the Scores :—

ST. XAVIOUR'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Padgdiwala, b Umrigar J F	15
Vijaykar, b Umrigar J F	0
Commissariatwala H, c Umrigar M, b Umrigar J F	9
Jaykar, run out	18
Mehta, c Turner, b Umrigar J F	1
Darabsett, run out	7
Doctor J R, b Driver K R	11
Pilgaokar, b Aria B D	2
Guzder, run out	5
Pochab, not out	4
Avasia, run out	1
Extras	8
Total	81

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Driver K R, c Guzzar, b Avaria	15
Umrigar J F, c Pochab, b Avasia	3
Karaka G J, c Commissariatwala, b Avasia	17
Mistry S B, not out	25
Doctor A H, not out	8
Sanjana M H, Umrigar M D, Mehta S N, Nanji N M, Aria B D, Turner A H, } did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total	83

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 10TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 10th instant. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Deas Lt L G W	Lyster Lt C V
Firth Capt H V	Ramdas Mr S
Davis Rev and Mrs	Reiffstock Mr J
Charlton Nurse	Braithwaite Mr P
Harrison Mr A G	Hindmarsh Miss
Jones Mr and Miss	Gregson 2nd-Lt E D
Bryan Mr J W R	Cater Miss
Porch Miss	Christian Mr H
Ramsay Miss E L	Rose Vet-Lt Col and Mrs and 2 children
Richardson Mr A E	Wightman Mr and Mrs
Clarke Mr and Mrs	Ahlers Mr R V
Smith Mr and Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Guiterman Mr G	Cuddy Dr
Curgeven Mr and Mrs	Dykes Mr J A
Hepburn Brig-Genl	Pockton-Warlow Lt
Alexander Capt G D	Morrison Mr McEvan
Thorpe Mr G F	Russell Lt F C
O'Donnell Col	Crawford Vet-Capt R
Dawes Capt C D	McDowell Mr J
Ellery Capt E O	Nicoll Mr J A
Langley Maj P	Cowie Mrs
James Maj C H	Davy Capt J D W
Mayhew Mr A	Tolyarkhan Mr, Mrs. Miss, Master and Masters
Cooder Mr G	Dourli Mr C R
Jameson Maj and Mrs	Kesteven Mr C H
Bolsgoroff Mr J	Templeton Mr C W
Marlow Maj B W	Nairne Lt C S
Mabbett Mr E D	Maclaine 2nd-Lt G
Bader Mr	Dixit Mr M R
Farley Mr F W	Bhatt Mr R H
French-Mullen Capt	Hughes Mr J
Park Col C W	Chalk Mr H P
Davies Col J A H	

FROM BRINDISI.

Budd Capt N A H	Reynolds 2nd-Lt A B
Norwood Maj J	Cook A B Mr
Fuller Mr J B	Grenfell Mr F
Ley Maj	King-Hall Lt Col

FROM ADEN.

Pattigew Surgn and wife and two children	Brown Mr J E
Scott Sergt A E	Westrop Maj G R E

FIRE AT THE SITTARAM BUILDINGS.

ABOUT 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a room on the first floor of the Sittaram Buildings on Hornby Road. The outbreak was first discovered by a Purdesee watchman who was sleeping on the back verandah of the buildings, and who raised the alarm. Information was at once given at the Central Police Office, whence telephonic messages were despatched to the different Fire Brigade stations. The Fort engine was promptly on the scene, followed by the steamers from Colaba, Babulla Tank, and Byculla. Mr. Nichols, the chief of the Fire Brigade, also arrived on the spot. Fortunately the fire had not assumed any large proportion, and none of the engines were brought into requisition. Water was poured into the burning room from a line of hose attached to a standpipe and the flames were put out in about half an hour. The room in which the fire originated was used by Mr. Sittaram as his office. It was completely gutted and the bannisters of the staircase leading to the second floor were burnt and several of the stone] steps slipt through the heat of the fire. The fire extended to the Chemist shop belonging to Messrs. Bright and Co., which is on the ground floor and immediately under the room on the first floor, but did not seem to have caused much damage. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The loss sustained by Mr. Sittaram for the damage done to his building is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The damage done to the Chemist shop is put down at Rs. 500.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HEAD CONSTABLE.

MR. S. PADAMJEE, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, in March last, convicted Goolab Rasool, a head police constable, of corrupt or malicious confinement by a person having authority, knowing that he was acting contrary to law; of voluntarily causing hurt; and of intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment for the first offence and a fine of five rupees for each of the other two offences, or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. K. M. Jhaveri appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the 21st December last, the complainant Ismailji Abdool Ali, a Borah, and Hoosanali, another Borah, were arguing between themselves on a public road opposite the police post, when police constable Narayen Khandoo, accused No. two (who was acquitted and discharged) who was on duty on the road, insulted them by using abusive language, where upon they protested against it. The appellant, accused No. 1, who was in a neighbouring shop, enquired of Narayen what the matter was, and ordered him to take the Bohras to the chowkey. They naturally asked the reason for being so treated, whereupon accused No. 1 lost his temper, and, coming down, took them by force, in consequence of which the complainant's turban fell off, and detained them for about half an hour. The story for the defence was that the two Borahs were having a regular fight, which necessitated police interference, but as they would not give their names, they were taken to the chowkey and released after about half an hour as soon as one Goolam Hussen gave their names. The police, therefore, brought a charge of affray against the Borahs, but the committing magistrate discharged them. The Sessions Judge, upon the evidence, thought there was no necessity for the police to interfere in the manner they did. The reason assigned for their being confined in the chowkey appeared to be an after-thought. There was no mention about their refusal to give names in the head constable's report or in the complaint in the affray case. The Sessions Judge did not think that the Borahs were taken for getting their names. There was no necessity for keeping them in custody for half an hour when their names could have been got in a minute. The evidence showed that as complainant was beaten, he said "Why do you beat me, I am willing to accompany you?" The Sessions Judge had grave doubts about the defence evidence. He said he could not refrain from passing a casual remark about the unusual activity displayed by the police in siding with the accused. Accused No. 2 was acquitted and discharged, while accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the court's judgment, said: We think on a careful consideration of the whole evidence that the real facts of the case have been exaggerated by both sides. Having regard to the whole of the evidence and the probabilities of the case, the truth appears to be that the complainant was talking loudly, and disputing about some transaction with one of the witnesses in this case in the public street, and the accused asked him not to make a disturbance there. The complainant the reupon, thinking that he was being insulted by the accused, protested, whereupon the accused, sticking that his authority as a police constable, doing his duty, had been defied, asked the complainant, after failing to obtain his address, to go to the chowkey with him. High words passed between both, and the accused used abusive language to the complainant, who would not go to the chowkey. The policeman pushed him and dragged him to the chowkey. The case has been magnified, and in the view we take of the evidence, we think that the first charge of corrupt and malicious confinement must fail; and so also the second charge of voluntarily causing hurt must fail. But the third charge of intentional insult must be sustained, as the evidence is that the accused used abusive words. We think that it is highly probable that he did use the words imputed to him. For these reasons, we reverse the convictions and sentences on the first two charges, and confirm the conviction and sentence under the third charge. So much of the sentence of fine of Rs. 50, as is reversed by this judgment, to be refunded to the accused if it has been paid already.

COLONEL BARINGS bold scheme for extending and improving Anandale the playground of Simla, says the Pioneer is itself expanding in a remarkable manner and the project now also comprehends the possible construction of a funicular railway. With an enlarged gymkhana ground spacious enough to accommodate every variety of outdoor station amusement from tennis and badminton to horse racing and tournament polo; and with a cheap and comfortable means of communication up and down the deep slopes of Kaithu the sporting possibilities of the future at the summer capital are becoming quite stimulating to the imagination.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND,

M. LOUBET'S VISIT.

We select a few of the more striking comments in relation to the Anglo-French rapprochement, which has been so significally marked by M. Loubet's reception in this country.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on the eve of the President's departure July 3 :—

This evening's "Debats" publishes an important article dealing with the bases of an Anglo-French understanding as laid down by M. Etienne in the "National Review." It is well calculated to promote that good cause which is daily gaining new adherent among sections of the community who take little interest in purely political questions. One of the most hopeful features of this movement, which is stimulated by the approaching President visit, is its genuinely popular character. A considerable proportion of its most convinced supporters belong to the commercial and industrial classes. Some of the latter evidently hope that the improved relations between France and England may with a little good will on both sides be taken advantage of to promote an increase of trade based upon more favourable treaty arrangements. This attitude on the part of the business community cannot fail to facilitate the efforts of politicians and diplomatists which are chiefly directed to the promotions of political objects.

It is certainly a sign of the times to find the local representatives, municipal and other, of such an important department as the Gironde organising a congress for the special purpose of responding on behalf of French commerce to the cordial welcome which it is confidently anticipated the President of the Republic will receive in England. This congress is being arranged under the auspices of the mayors and notabilities of the department, of the distinguished economist, M. Yves Guyot, of a certain number of senators and deputies, and of several commercial associations both of Bordeaux and Paris. M. Mascuraud, president of the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry in Paris, who is proceeding to London on the occasion of the President's visit accompanied by a number of delegates, has also promised his co-operation. The main object of this demonstration, which is entirely devoid, not only of a party character, but of any political tendency, and which is promoted by business men and not by politicians, is to pave the way for closer commercial relations between the two countries and for the conclusion of a mutually advantageous treaty of commerce. The congress, which will be held near Bordeaux on Aug. 2, will be preceded on the 12th inst. by a gathering of its promoters, who hope to see the movement taken up in other parts of the country. Although the present manifestation may be regarded as a direct result of the exchange of visits between King Edward and the President, the spirit which inspires it is of older date in the Gironde. The same men who are to-day promoting this eminently practical form of Anglo-French fraternisation arranged a more platonic manifestation of the same feeling when they secured the presence of the Lord Mayor of London at the Bordeaux Exhibition in 1895.

Enthusiastic accounts of the hearty reception accorded to the President of the Republic (writes the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph) are appearing in the newspapers, many of which are devoting numerous columns to the pleasing narrative. Their correspondents, indeed, are doing the fullest justice to the very cordial feeling which is being evinced, and their letters are being perused with infinite satisfaction by French people of all classes and parties. Here is a characteristic sample, which I take from LeJournal, one of whose representatives thus begins his descrip ion of the scene at the arrival in London :—

A triumphal entry: the solemn salutations of one great nation to another great nation. No other expression can define the welcome just given by the City of London to the President of the Republic. At Dover the salute of 17 warships anchored under the battlements of an ancient castle had already resounded in honour of M. Loubet, and I fancy that the echo of these cannonades may have rolled as far as the coast of France, but the acclamations raised by the people of London in honour of the First French Citizen must have carried further towards the heart of Paris. Those who do not feel the value of courtesy and urbanity can always wrangle, but in man of good faith will care to deny that the reception of President Loubet by the inhabitants of London has been grandiose. The remark attributed to King Edward VII, has been confirmed by fact: The President of the Republic has been more heartily greeted in London than any Sovereign had ever been. On two occasions I have seen the German Emperor pass along the streets of London. The cheers then raised in his honour could not be compared to those which have just saluted President Loubet more than a drop of water can be compared to a river. The enthusiasm just displayed reminds me of the greatest days of English contemporary history, when this people acclaimed a glorious Queen or celebrated the coronation of a King.

This is how the correspondent of the Matin describes the meeting between King Edward and M. Loubet at the station :—

The King walks rapidly up to him. His two hands grasp the two hands of the President of the Republic, and he holds them for several seconds. The King's mouth, eyes—indeed, the whole of his face—wear an expression, of welcome. In my journalistic career I have witnessed several meetings between Sovereigns and Chiefs of State. I have seen King Edward embrace the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Denmark, the King of Sweden, the King of Portugal, the King of Greece, and the King of the Belgians at this same Victoria Station.

Now for one or two editorial appreciations on this reception, Says M. Stephane Lauzanne in the Matin :—

It is perhaps impossible to equal the English when they want to be disagreeable, but it is certainly difficult to equal them when they make a point of displaying amiability. We have in the past been able to feel the truth of the first part of this aphorism, and to-day we can rectify to the exactness of the second. The reception of M. Loubet, the welcome extended to the First Magistrate of Republican France by loyal and monarchical England all the despatches are agreed, was full of cordiality, joy, and enthusiasm. It was unsparing in its attentions.

The writer goes on to say that there is no reason why the future should not resemble the present instead of the past. There is nothing to prevent the two peoples from infusing into their future relations the smiling grace which their Sovereign and President have introduced into their personal intercourse. There have been serious quarrels between France and England, but not a single act which has left germs of lasting hatred behind it.

The Temps, on its side, says that the reception of the President the of Republic has been as cordial as could have been desired.

M. Loubet gladly accepted King Edward's invitation in order to continue and complete a rapprochement so auspiciously commenced by his Majesty's visit. He has not gone to London to negotiate a treaty of offensive or defensive alliance. Such engagements are not customary in England's policy, nor are they needed at present by France's policy. But, continues the Temps, it may be hoped that the beneficent rapprochement which has just taken place between France and England, and in which the King's graceful hospitality and the warm welcome of the people have so much contributed, will have for its logical result the examination with calm and goodwill, and the fair settlement, of the different questions pending between the two nations. France and England, it concludes, in extending their hands to each other across their frontiers, and above the ashes of old misunderstandings are not content to fraternise alones They give to the civilised peoples of the 20th century the example and the signal of a happy and fruitful diplomacy, which places the forms of the past and the forces of the present at the service of the ideal of peace and concord.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following telegrams are published :—

St. Petersburg, June 30, Reuter.—In an article, which in official circles is declared to be inspired, the Novoe Vremya refers in vigorous terms to the claims of the United States Government that the Russian Government should grant to jews who are American citizens free access to Russian territory. The journal explains that the Russian Government has several motives for refusing to allow the United States to interfere in this matter. If, the Novoe Vremya says, all American citizens without exception were admitted into Russia, it would not be long before thousands of Jews who have left Russia of late years for various reasons, would flock into Russia in the guise of American citizens in the same way as numbers of Jews who emigrated to Roumania, Bulgaria, and especially Turkey, either to escape military service or to flee from legal proceedings, are now returning to Russia, reappearing at the end of a certain period as Roumanian, Bulgarian, or Turkish subjects. Russia, the Novoe Vremya concludes, while in no way assuming the right of criticising any internal measures taken by the United States Government, on the other hand will not tolerate the least interference in her private affairs on the part of Americans.

The report that the United States may join England and Japan in imposing specific demands on China with reference to Manchuria excites little attention, and obtains no official support. Coming through a St. Petersburg paper, it is regarded in some quarters as only one more piece of Russian Machiavellianism. Russia is alleging danger from outside as a further pretext for remaining in Manchuria.

THE BALKANS.

Constantinople, July 2 (Reuter).—The Porte denies the allegations made in the Bulgarian Circular to the Powers of the concentration of Turkish troops at strategic points on the frontier near Djumaibala and Kostendil.

Vienna, July 8 (Times).—Under date of Sofia, the "News" Wiener Tagblatt this evening publishes a note which evidently originated considerably nearer Vienna :—

The Austro-Hungarian Government has most earnestly warned the Bulgarian Ministry against an ill-considered policy, and has pointed out that Turkey cherishes no hostile intention, and has not concentrated any disproportionate number of troops upon the Bulgarian frontier. This extremely serious warning, which was followed by an indentical representation from Russia's seems to have made a particularly deep impression upon Prince Ferdinand, who is stated in the best-informed quarters to have assured both Powers that Bulgaria will take no further military measures, and will limit herself to the small reinforcement of the frontier guard already carried out. The energetic intervention of Austria-Hungary and Russia has visibly sobered those circles which were pressing for a war with Turkey.

Sofia, July 8 "Times".—In consequence of the assurances of the Sublime Porte that Turkey has no warlike intentions towards the vassal principality, the Bulgarian Government has countermanded certain movements of troops in the direction of the Turkish frontiers.

Constantinople, July 7 "Times" An Irade to-day orders the disbandment of the auxiliary troops in the villages of Kosovo and the formation of commissions in the villages of Albanian people to persuade the Bulgarians to stop emigrating and to give up their arms.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

TH

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JULY 10.

COURT.—Princess Charles of Denmark gave birth to a son on Thursday evening, July 2.

Cricket.—Last Friday, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 230 runs and Somerset beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets.—Oxford beat Cambridge on Saturday by 283 runs.—The match between Gentlemen and Players at Lord's was drawn on Wednesday.—Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by 126 runs; the Philadelphians beat Lancashire by nine wickets; Worcestershire beat Somerset by an innings and 109 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—Both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury met at Westminster on the 7th.—In connexion with the Centenary of the Sunday School Union the United States Ambassador opened a bazaar last week. Lord Aberdeen presided at a "rally" on Tuesday, and on Wednesday there was a demonstration at the Crystal Palace.—The Bishop of London presided on the 6th over the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.

Education.—It is proposed to found an Imperial Service College within 100 miles of London.—Mr. Chamberlain conferred the degrees at the University of Birmingham on the 4th.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain opens his campaign with a speech at Glasgow on October 6. Sir M. Hicks Beach has accepted the chairmanship of the Unionists Free Trade Committee of members of Parliament. Mr. Wyndham, M.P., speaking at the banquet of the National Union of Conservative Associations, advocated the Policy of the open eye. Lord Onslow and Mr. Bryce have also spoken on this subject during the week.

Independence Day.—The American Society in London held its Fourth of July banquet at the Hotel Cecil. The American Ambassador said he hoped this generation would see a statue of George Washington erected in London, and he wanted to see in Washington a statue of Queen Victoria. Mr. Chauncey Depew also spoke.

Ireland.—A meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on the 3rd when the Moderate section attempted to vote an address to the King on his visit to Ireland. The meeting was broken up by a disorderly crowd in the gallery.

Lawn Tennis.—Oxford has won both the singles and doubles in the Inter-University contest.

Liverpool.—The proposed compulsory incorporation of Bootle with Liverpool has been rejected by a committee of the House of Commons.

Motor Race.—The fourth contest for the Gordon-Bennet Cup took place on July 2, in Ireland and resulted in a German victory. France took the next three places.—Hill-climbing and speed trials took place on Tuesday.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 2nd inst., rejected a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, and listened to speeches on the fiscal inquiry by Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Devonshire. On the 6th, Lord Meath introduced the subject of the physical condition of the people, and the Duke of Devonshire foreshadowed the appointment of a commission of inquiry. A Government Bill for the better regulation of motor-cars was brought in on the 7th.—In the House of Commons on the 2nd, the Naval Vote of £29,671,000 for contract work was agreed to. On the 3rd the financial resolution on which to found the new Naval Works Bill was agreed to, and the Employment of Children Bill was considered on Report. On the 6th the Prime Minister stated that the Government would gladly join in any steps which other Powers might initiate for a conference on disarmament. The Irish Land Bill debate was resumed and was continued on the two following days, the Bill finally passing through Committee.

The French President arrived on Monday at Dover where he was met by the Duke of Connaught. At Victoria Station, London, a brilliant gathering including the King and Prince of Wales, received the President who drove with his Majesty to St. James's Palace. In the evening M. Loubet dined at Buckingham Palace, and speeches were made by the King and President.—On Tuesday M. Loubet visited the French Hospital and French Governesses' Home and received several deputations. He afterwards drove through streets lined with troops to the Guildhall, where he received an address of welcome from the City and was entertained to luncheon. Replying to the toast of his health M. Loubet said that the presence of M. Delcasse was a pledge of the value which the French Government attached to the development of friendship between the two countries. At night the President entertained the King and the Prince of Wales at dinner at the French Embassy, and in the evening closed with a State performance at the Royal Opera.—On Wednesday morning, M. Loubet visited Windsor Castle, and deposited a wreath of white lilies at the tomb of Queen Victoria at Frogmore, returning to London he lunched at the French Embassy, and then proceeded to Aldershot, where he witnessed a review by the King of the 1st Army Corps, under the command of Sir J. French. In the evening M. Loubet dined with Lord Lansdowne in town, and later attended a State ball at Buckingham Palace.—The President has been welcomed by large crowds with the utmost enthusiasm.

The International Fire Prevention Congress has been sitting at Westminster.

The Khedive left London for the Continent on the 3rd.

The Turf.—At Newmarket last week the race for the Princess of Wales's Stakes was won by Ard Patrick.

Visit of a United States Squadron.—The King received at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday Rear-Admiral Cotton and other officers of four American warships now at Portsmouth. The officers of the squadron dined with the First Lord of the Admiralty. The crews of the vessels were entertained to lunch by the Mayor of Portsmouth, and subsequently attended the unveiling of a statue of Queen Victoria.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir E. Barton moved the second reading of the Naval Agreement Bill in the Federal House of Representatives on Wednesday.—Sir G. Le Hunte opened the South Australian Parliament last week.—The debts balance of the New South Wales accounts is £484,355.—The Victorian Treasurer announces a surplus of £133,000.

Canada.—The Government has adopted a railway scheme second only in importance to the Canadian Pacific. A line is to be built from Montreal, via Quebec, to Winnipeg, a distance of 2,000 miles, at a cost of £12,000,000.—The Government will grant a bonus of dols. 15 a short ton on all lead produced during the next five years.

Hongkong.—The Admiralty's refusal to suspend the naval yard extension works pending an arrangement for a change of site is much regretted.

Malta.—A Blue-book has been issued containing correspondence on the conflict in the Council on the language question.

Somaliland.—Major-General Sir C. Egerton has arrived. It is reported that the Mullah's forces are demoralized.—The Abyssinians have had a severe engagement with Ogaden Somalis, who suffered heavily.

South Africa.—A resolution against Asia in labour has been passed by the Cape Assembly.—Lord Milner, in opening the Intercolonial Council at Johannesburg, said that federation must not be forced. At Tuesday's sitting Lord Milner submitted a statement regarding the application of the guaranteed loan of £35,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES.

Pacific Cable.—The new American cable to the Philippines has been opened.

Russian Relations.—The Government has emphasized its intention to transmit the petition against anti-Jewish outrages, though the Russian Ambassador has again declared that it will not be received.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Kolbar Cabinet is to be accorded a new lease of existence.

China.—The Banker's Commission on June 29 fixed the rate of exchange for the half-year in remittance at 3s. 3d., though the current rate was 2s. 4d., thus securing an extra £240,000 from China.—An Imperial decree has been issued removing from office the Governor of Kwangsi and other high officials of that province.

Congo Free State.—A debate on the steps taken by foreign Powers with regard to the Congo has taken place in the Belgian Chamber.

Cuba.—The treaty providing for perpetual naval bases for the United States and placing the Isle of Pines wholly under Cuban sovereignty has been signed.

France.—The session of Parliament closed on Saturday.—The cordial reception given to the President in England is warmly appreciated.

Greece.—Serious disturbances in the currant-growing districts have been caused by doubts whether the proposed monopoly can be carried out, and the Cabinet has resigned. M. Rallí has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Italy.—The Pope was taken ill on Friday and was found to be suffering from senile pulmonary hepatization. Extreme unction was administered on Monday. On Tuesday an operation was performed and some fluid drawn off from the pleura. Wednesday night's bulletin stated that the Pope had passed a quiet day without attacks of weakness, his pulse was not rapid and was a little stronger, respiration was quiet, and his general condition easier.

Korea.—Japan is pressing for the opening of Wiju. Korea pleads that Russia objects, to which Japan replies that such objection is irrelevant.

Morocco.—After three weeks' captivity among the mountain rebels two Correspondents was released on the 9th in exchange for 10 prisoners. Hostile reports that disturbances are occurring all over Eastern Morocco, and the Government's prestige decreases almost daily.

Servia.—We publish telegrams which have been exchanged between the King of Servia and King Edward.

Bulgaria.—The Porte denies Bulgaria's allegations [illegible] Turkish troops at Strumnitza [illegible] Bulgarian palaits on the frontier.—A truce has been [illegible] for the disbandment of the auxiliary troops in the vilayet of Kossovo. The Bulgarian Government has countermanded certain movements of troops in the direction of the Turkish frontiers.—A fight has occurred near Vodena between Turks and Bulgarians.

Obituary.—Lord de Vesci, Surgeon-General A. H. Fraser, Major Justus Scheibert, and Lady Anson.

THE TIN TRADE OF THE MALAY PENINSULA.

AN INSTANCE OF TRAFFIC PROTECTION.

(From a correspondent.)

THE British Empire, owing to the vastness of its extent and the multiplicity and diversity of its interests, is constantly in the position of the man whose right hand does not know that which his left hand is doing. Similarly, it has become impossible for any individual, no matter what his opportunities how great his diligence, or how keen his curiosity, to keep abreast of even the more important incidents in our many widely-separated over-sea possessions, to acquaint himself with the resources of all these scattered countries with their requirements, or their peculiar circumstances. The great self-governing Colonies manage their own internal affairs without let or hindrance, and when occasion arises they can find a means of giving articulate expression to their opinions and wishes. The Crown Colonies, on the other hand, which are still ruled directly from Downing-street, are in a wholly different position. Any momentous action which may be taken by a Crown Colony must be regarded as embodying the policy of the Colonial Secretary, and this gives a peculiar interest at the present time to the protective measures, designed to save the tin trade of the Straits Settlements from American invasion, which have recently been taken by the Governments of the Federated Malay States.

Few things are more curious or more illustrative of the results which, in favourable circumstances, may accrue from British rule than the revolution worked in the tin trade of the world through the Establishment of a sound Government in the native States of the Malay Peninsula. In 1875, the year in which the first of these little principalities came practically under the protection of Great Britain, the world's output of tin amounted in round figures, to some 40,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons came from the Straits Settlements, 10,000 tons from Cornwall, 8,000 tons from the Dutch East Indies, 11,000 tons from Australia, and the insignificant residue from South America and elsewhere. To-day the annual output exceeds 75,000, and of this more than 46,000 tons—more than 61 per cent. of the whole—come from the Straits Settlements, whilst Cornwall produced now only 5,000 tons, and the Australian output has similarly declined.

The tin of the Malay Peninsula is found for the most part in vast alluvial deposits; it is worked by Chinese miners and capitalists, and the local Government derives a large portion of its revenue from an export duty on the metal. Of the total output of between 45,000 and 50,000 tons 70 per cent. is purchased by the United States, a fact which has not escaped the attention of American financiers. Recently, therefore, a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying the ore shipping it to New York, and there treating and, dressing it for the market. When this had been done protection would be sought for the smelters, since tin smelting would rank as a new industry, and the smelters of Singapore finding their dressed tin penalized, would lose their American market, or 70 per cent. of their business, and would themselves be forced to shut down. If this were accomplished the American smelters would find themselves in the enviable position of the only purchasers in Malaya, and the Chinese producers, being utterly at their mercy, would be forced to sell on terms dictated, by their new customers. The mining community would suffer severely; the Straits Settlements would cease to be, as it is to-day, the great distributing centre of more than half the world's supply of tin, and the Government, whose export duty is arranged on a sliding scale according to the market price of the metal, would be also a heavy loser. Accordingly, action has been taken which has for its object the protection of all the interests menaced by the American syndicate, and on May 16 the following notification appeared in all the Government Gazettes of the Federated Malay States:—

Under the provisions of section 3 of the Customs Duties Enactment, 1898, the Resident, with the approval of the Resident-General, hereby imposes, as from the 1st day of June, 1903, a duty of $30 per picul (133⅓ lbs.) upon all tin ore exported from the State, other than tin ore exported under such guarantee as the Resident may require that it will be smelted in the Colony. The duty hereby imposed is to be paid in addition to the duty on tin ore at present in force.

The matter is one of more than passing interest, of more than secondary importance. The fact that Great Britain and her Colonies produce 74 per cent. of the entire output of the metal is perhaps not generally known, while the determined attempt which has been made by American financiers to capture a monopoly of the supply at one of its principal sources has altogether escaped attention. This is one, and not the least momentous, of the side issues which will call for examination and consideration when the invitation given to the country by the Colonial Secretary to take stock of its fiscal policy is accepted. In the meantime it is interesting to note that the Colonial Secretary himself—for action of this character would not be taken by a local Government without his express sanction—has already in practical fashion initiated the policy of safeguarding local interests from the menace of foreign aggression by means of a protective tariff.—*Times.*

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday morning the 25th July. There was a fairly good muster out, but the heavy rain prevented big scores being made. The next shoot will take place on Saturday the 1st of August: distances 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 200 yds.
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Artillery	26 a
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Lc Corpl C H Lilly white, G I P Ry Vols	25 c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	23
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Artillery	22
Mr W Bartley, Civilian	22
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	21
Qr-Mr Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt Inst S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	16

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points.
c Winner of 1st Spoon.

	Score 300 yds.
Lc Corpl Lilly whits, G I P Ry Vols	21 a
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21 b
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Artillery	21 c
Qr-Mr Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	19
Sergt Inst S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	18
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	17
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	16
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Artillery	15
Mr W Bartley, Civilian	12
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	10

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Winner of 1st spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points.

AT an inquest held at Wimbledon respecting the suicide of Thomas Smith, a labourer, of Merton, the mother stated that when she rose and drew up the blind she was horrified to see her son hanging from the bough of a tree in the back garden.

In the royal castle at Nymphenburg, near Munich, Bavaria, there is a cat which has lived for forty-two years, and is still lively and vigorous. Herr Pohl, the president of a German society for the protection of cats, believes this is the oldest cat in the world.

FOR ways that are dark the natives, at the De Beers diamond mines are hard to beat. One of them was seen recently to go to a pool in the compound, in which afterwards diamonds valued at £375 were found. Some days later he went to the pool to search it, when he was arrested.

"THE Union of Swallows" is a name of a society just formed by the young girls of Waremme, Belgium, with the object of warding off undesirable suitors. The "Swallows" vow they will remain old maids rather than marry men even with a moderate liking for liquor.

A MAN named Miles was arrested recently on a charge of having set fire to a lumberyard near Huntsville, Toronto. His dog, with singed coat, turned up later, and was brought into the court where, despite the prisoner's denial of acquaintance with the animal's joyful recognition of his master led to conviction for arson.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FARES OF HOME-COMING ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE P. AND O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 6, Master of Elibank asked the Secretary of State for India: whether he will use his influence with the P. and O. Steamship Company to reduce the fares of officers and Civil servants when coming home on leave, who are at present charged at the same rate as the general public.

Lord G. Hamilton: A committee has been appointed to report on questions relating to the mail service with India, and certain questions in regard to passages in which the Government is interested will be considered by them.

NAVAL FORCES IN THE GULF OF PE-CHI-LI.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary to the Admiralty what were the numbers of the British, American, and Japanese fleets in the north of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li or thereabouts at the present time; and whether, seeing that the Russians had 57 vessels at Port Arthur, he could state the object of this gathering of fleets.

Mr. Arnold Foster:—The number of British ships at present in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li is 12. The Admiralty is unaware that any special gathering of ships has taken place, or that any special object is aimed at by the Governments responsible for the movements of vessels in Chinese waters.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS INTO INDIA.

Mr. Sydney Buxton asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the total import of foreign goods into India in the last completed year for which figures are available, and how much of these imports consisted of manufactured goods.

Lord George Hamilton:—The total imports of private merchandise from foreign countries into India in 1901-2 amounted to 14,984,934l., of which 7,432,427l. represented articles wholly or partially manufactured.

BARMAIDS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the question of the prohibition in Bombay of the employment of barmaids on licensed premises was raised as a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Feb. 14, 1902; and whether, with a view of securing legislative uniformity upon this subject throughout India, the Government of India will consider the desirability of suggesting legislation in Bombay similar to that which has been recently enacted in Bengal.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of Bombay are of opinion that such legislation is not required in Bombay, and that the necessary control can be exercised by refusing licenses. The Government of India, having considered the matter, do not propose to press the Government to amend the local excise law, so as to introduce specific prohibition.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.

Master of Elibank asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that British officers of the Indian army are not permitted to combine the privilege leave with furlough of those on duty in India; and whether, seeing that in some cases the return of an officer to Bombay from privilege leave spent in the United Kingdom for the purpose of commencing the year's leave which may be due to him; and whether privilege leave and furlough in the Indian Army may be permitted to run concurrently as in the Indian Civil Service.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that under the regulations now in force military officers (with the exception of those in civil employ) are not permitted to combine privilege leave with furlough out of India. I believe that the Government of India are looking into this question, and until I hear from them I must postpone any expression of opinion upon the proposed concession.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS OF NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Master of Elibank asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the establishment of British officers per Native Infantry battalion has recently been increased from eight to 12 that under the previous regulations two officers per battalion were permitted to be absent together on a year's leave, thus according them one year's leave after every three years, and whether, seeing that by the altered regulations officers now obtain one year's leave only after every five years' service, he will recommend that, in view of the increased British establishment, three officers per battalion be permitted a year's leave of absence at the same time.

Lord G. Hamilton: Under the leave rules for the Indian Army (1899) leave is granted at the discretion of the lieutenant-generals of the four commands. It do not seem to me to be advisable to interfere with this discretion.

BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

On Wednesday, July 8.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether there are any, and, if so, how many, Boer prisoner of war in Ceylon; and what is the intention of the Government with reference to the return of these men to their homes in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain: I understand that there are six prisoners of war in Ceylon. They will not be allowed to return to the Transvaal or Orange River Colony unless they take the oath or make the declaration of allegiance to his Majesty.

Mr. MacNeill: Are these men actually detained in prison, or are they allowed personal liberty in Ceylon?

Mr. Chamberlain: I should say a qualified liberty. (Laughter.)

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

On Thursday, July 9, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will quote figures showing how the area irrigated by State canals in each province of India for the year 1901-1903 compares with the year 1891-1892.

Lord George Hamilton: The area of land irrigated by State canals in each province of India for the years 1891-92 and 1901-1902 was as follows:—

	1891-92 Acres.	1901-1902. Acres.
Burma	Nil	440 0 6
Bengal	747,346	841,126
United Provinces of Agra and Oude	2,046 400	2,617,457
Punjab	3,067,336	4,414,915
Madras	2,414,593	3,570 031
Bombay	1,324,721	1,943,834
North-west Frontier Province	7,732	7,712
Baluchistan	11 947	24,964
Rajpootana		
Total	9,611,486	14,074,499

* Included under Punjab.

THE REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state when the report of the Committee on Agricultural Banks will be laid upon the table of the House; and will care be taken that the places where these banks have been established are indicated.

Lord George Hamilton: The papers are in printer's hands, and will be ready in a few days. As I stated in my answers of 2 July, any banks which have been started are not a purely experimental footing, and the information given in the papers as to the localities where the experiments is being tried is therefore necessarily of a general character.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col J W Tanrbarn, B
Major H Smith, I M S, B
Major C N Beasley, I M S, B
Mr R C Hamilton, B Cov
Mr E T Dixon, B Cov
Mr T Emerson, B Cov
Mr J S Gill, B Cov
Mr L B Goad, B
Mr. S H T De la Courneuve, B
Mr J A McKee, B
Mr O C Lee, B
Mr J Cowie, B
Mr C A Heymerdinguer, B
Mr C A Fleming, B
Mr J Silvester, B
Mr J W Pringle, B
Mr E B James, B
Lieut H Miller, 15th M I
Lieut H C M N James, 15th M I
Mr. J F Bryant, M Cov

Major T B Peddepbatt, M
Major T A Houlton-Craufurd, 7th Bo Pioneers
Lieut E M Nixon, 6th Bo Cov
Mr C V Vernon Bo Cov
Mr G H Belcham, Bo
Major F T Tweddell, 28th
Lieut-Col G Bomford, I M S
Major G J H Bell, I M S
Capt F F Weedon, R E
Capt A E Berry, I M S
Lieut N Robertson-Glasgow, R A
Lieut G Airy, 3rd Sikhs
Engineer E J Ellery, R I M
Engineer J W M Golden, R I M
Engineer J F Ellis, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt V G Dake-Brookman, B 6 mo M C
Capt A B Bathe, 6th B Cav 1 mo
Lieut G F Gretton 7th B Lancers (till Oct 30, 1903 on M C
Lieut T S Cox, 16 h B Lancers 3 mo M C
Mr A W Turner, B 2 mo M C
Mr H J Langhorne, B 1 mo M C
Mr F E Dempster, C I E, B 3 mo M C (last 13 days being extraordinary leave

Mr A E Bonnar, B 3 mo M C
Mr W H C Mians, B 6 mo M C
Mr F Finn, B 6 Mo M C
Mr R H A Johnston, M 3 mo M C
Lieut C W Mowbray 10th Bo Light Inf 2 mo M C
Lieut-Col W J Nowell 8th Rajpoots 1 mo.
Second Lieut C O Hay, attached Oxford Light Inf till Oct 3 1903 on M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut R W Hendrson, 17 h Lancers
Mr H J Langhorne, B
Mr P R Rice, B
Mr A Dimsdale, B
Major A D Macgregor, 19th
Lieut A G M Hogg, 14th
Lieut [illegible] 2nd L
Major [illegible] Bo P I

Major R C Broome, Army Remount Dept
Major H B Roberts, 1-39 Garhwal Rifles
Capt H M MacTier, 1-39 Garhwal Rifles
Lieut C T Dukes, 2-39 Garhwal Rifles
Lieut E R Wyatt, 24th Bo Light Inf
Lieut [illegible] 15th Sikh Inf

MONSIEUR LOUBET.

THE Time's Paris correspondent writes:—It may fairly be said that M. Loubet is the most generally popular President of the Republic that France has had since 1870, and certainly one of the most able. His long and varied experience in the different posts he has occupied in his well-filled career would seem to have specially qualified him for that of chief magistrate. He is a man of strong principle, but of moderate and conciliatory disposition. He knows when to assert his authority, and when to be accommodating without sacrificing either his dignity or his convictions. It is therefore not surprising that all parties in France should hold him in high esteem and regard him as a model President. It must not be forgotten that it is since M. Loubet took office that there has been a considerable improvement in the relations of France with at least two Great Powers between which and herself there had been prolonged estrangement. The entente with Italy and the rapprochement with England may well afford M. Loubet the utmost satisfaction, for there can be no doubt that his personal efforts have played a great part in both instances. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, being his intimate friend, M. Loubet's influence can make itself felt on the foreign relations of France in an unostentatious and perfectly legitimate way. M. Loubet has long seen the advantages existing for both France and England in the maintenance of a good understanding. Some time ago, in the course of a conversation which I had with the President, he said: "I was in favour of a good understanding with England when I was a private individual. I am still in favour of it as President of the Republic, and I shall continue to be in favour of it after I resume into private life."

At this particular moment M. Loubet's extensive knowledge of economic affairs serves him well. Indeed, there are few leading statesmen on the Continent, and certainly none in such a high position, who are so well qualified to deal competently with the many complicated financial and commercial problems of the day. A foreigner ago I met a gentleman who has long been on friendly terms with M. Loubet, and who kindly provided me with some particulars concerning him, which I append:—

M. Emile Loubet, who is now in his 65th year, descends from a family of farmers settled since the middle of the 17th century in the province of Dauphine. He studied as a lawyer in Paris, and in 1835 joined the bar at Montelimart, the nearest town to his native village of Marsanne. M. Loubet's whole career has constituted an admirable apprenticeship for the high post he now occupies, having given him an insight into many, if not most, of the branches of the civil administration. He was elected Conseiller d'Arrondissement in 1869. The same year he married a lady of Montelimar, of which town he was elected Mayor on the 4th of September, 1870, the date of the downfall of the Second Empire. In 1871 he was elected to the Conseil General of the Drome, and 14 year later he became president of that body. He was returned a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Montelimar in 1870, and joined the Tirard Cabinet as Minister for Public Works in 1887. He entered the Senate the following year. Before M. Loubet became President of the Republic, in 1899, he had distinguished himself by the good work he did as Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate in 1890, as Prime Minister in 1892, as Chairman of the Customs Committee in 1893, and as President of the Senate, to which position he was elected the same year.

The President's line in politics is that of the moderate Republican element. He has been closely associated with Jules Ferry, Meline, and Floquet, and with the men who established the Republic of September 4. His political views have not changed. They remain genuinely Republican, without any tendency to extreme views. They have been consistently maintained by him both as a private individual under the Empire, and afterwards under the Republic, and in his official capacity as Minister in the Tirard Cabinet—when he vigorously opposed Boulangism—as well as subsequently when he co-operated in the Senate with Freycinet and Ribot, and with Rouvier, who is working with him to-day. His main line as an active politician consists in the close study of economic questions and a vigilant attention to administrative affairs. M. Loubet is a protectionist, but not of such a pronounced type as M. Meline. In 1895 he delivered a great speech on financial reform, which remains a striking example of a well-reasoned appeal for economy. At the same time it afforded the French people the satisfaction and encouragement of assuring them that on the whole their finances were well managed.

At half-past 8 in the morning M. Loubet, accompanied by his secretary and an officer, takes a walk on the Boulevards, in the Champs Elysees, or in the Rue de Rivoli, returning at 10. The interval between that hour and luncheon is occupied with audiences which have been arranged in advance. Every afternoon he takes an hour's drive in the Bois. It is during the afternoon that the President receives politicians and Ministers in non-official audiences. "Tout-Paris" dines "en famille," and usually spends the remainder of the evening with his wife and children. The dinner is not very elaborate. M. Loubet is not a great eater. He is a confirmed smoker. The President has two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, a lawyer practising in Paris, is 29 years of age. The younger brother is a boy of 11, who has acquired a fair knowledge of English from an English governess. It is only in the evening that the President is alone with his family, as he always has a number of guests at luncheon. His intimate friends are his old political associates. Mme. Loubet takes no part in politics, occupying herself exclusively with her family affairs, with works of charity, and with her "Salon."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	5	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	12	15	81
Same date last year	1	0	89

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	7	6	83
Total plague deaths to date	202,135	214,353	
Same date last year	5	4	82

Mr. George S. Veitch, banker, of Paisley, has just disposed of his copy of the first or Kilmarnock edition of Burns at a price of £1,000. The copy is stated to be the finest example of the Kilmarnock edition extant, being absolutely faultless and in the original blue paper covers dated 1786. It will be placed in the museum of Burns relics at Alloway.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Emma, 1,688 tons, Captain W Ziegenmeyer, sailed on Saturday for Leith, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Duke of Norfolk, 2,437 tons, Captain W Anderson, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Courtfield, 2,874 tons, Captain W Attree, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Cape Town, 6th July, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3,103 tons, Captain R C Orig, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cape Town, 26th June, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hosinee, 993 tons, Captain F De Horne, sailed on Saturday, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo & 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lt T J Walker, R N, Mr E M Prose, Sergt and Mrs Rome, 3 natives and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr H Baity, Mr A J Buscher, Mr R K Gillard, Mr Lazonec, Mr Tanomine, Mr Alexander, Mr Doeg, Mr A Sydney-Smith, and 7 deck.

SHIPMASTERS AND THE COMPENSATION ACT,

The Merchants Service Guild have been in correspondence with Mr. W. S. Robson, M.P., as to the Bill which he is introducing for extending the Workmen's Compensation Act to seamen. The Guild whilst tendering their thanks to Mr. Robson for his efforts regret to observe that the Bill would exclude the masters of British ships from any benefits, the measure only extending itself to seamen, whereas, in the eyes of the law, a master is not a "seaman"—a fact which applies to pilots and apprentices also. The Guild pointed out that masters and apprentices were just as liable, if not more so, to risks to life and limb on board ship, and it would seem unfair that they should be debarred, in case of their receiving injuries, from any benefits under the measure, especially as the principal that masters and apprentices have a just claim after hurt or injury in the service of a ship is affirmed in the Merchant Shipping Act. Proof was also addressed that shipowners recognise and act up to this principal in the shape of the Benefit Fund of the Shipping Federation, whereby the crews of the vast number of ships in the Federation enjoy what is practically a free accident insurance, and masters and apprentices participate. The Guild consider it very unjust to masters and apprentices that they should be debarred from compensation after accidents sustained by them on board ship, particularly as in the case of the masters such accidents usually involve the loss of their positions and owing to the extremely low rate of salaries prevailing they are ill able to afford the heavy medical expenses which are likely to fall upon them and in this country.

Mr. Robson, in replying, entirely sympathised with the object of the Guild, and would be glad to include masters in the Bill should there be any possible chance of doing so. Mr. Robson has had lengthy communications with shipowners and others, and he states that the concessions made in his Bill do not appear to have had much effect on its opponents. He hopes to see the Government take this matter up in which case he will endeavour to have masters as well as seamen included in the measure.

In a further communication the Guild, in thanking Mr. Robson, pointed out a clause in the Bill whereby notices of claim for compensation may be served by the seamen on the masters of ships, and this, it was stated would lead to the masters being placed in an exceedingly difficult position, not only with the owners, but in the fact that in defending such claim they would, in most cases, have to give up their position, and once given up, the chances of regaining them are usually very remote. The Guild suggested that the claims should be served on the owner rather than the master.

Mr. Robson replied that the Guild need had no fear as to unpleasant consequences falling on the masters by reason of the clause allowing seamen to hand them the notices of claim instead of serving them personally on the owners, pointing out that the handing of notices to the masters did not mean that any claim whatever was allowed to be made or could be made on them; it was for the convenience of seamen in giving prompt notice of any claim, the masters receiving it merely as agents for the owners. The observations of the Guild as to the possibility of masters being kept back to defend claims at the risk of losing their positions Mr. Robson considered very much to the point, and was obliged for them. He will bear the matter in mind when the Government Bill is produced, or will put it before the Home Secretary with a view to its consideration while the Bill is being drafted.

THE NEW LIGHTS IN THE RED SEA.

The merchant Service Guild have been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the new Light in the Red Sea, which it appears have been displayed and given much satisfaction.

An Offi ial Notice has now, however, been issued to the effect that they will be discontinued until further notice, and the Guild have represented to the Marquess of Lansdowne that the practice of exhibiting the Lights and then discontinuing them makes the situation more dangerous than the total absence of such Lights, for it is calculated to cause the sense of doubt and anxiety to navigators, who, being, perhaps unaware of the Lights being discontinued, would be seriously misled. The Guild trusted that his lordship would exercise his powerful influence with the Turkish Government, with a view to these Lights being regularly displayed.

A reply has been received by the Guild to the effect that his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople reports that the delay which has arisen in putting into operation the four new Lights erected in the Red Sea, by the Turkish Authorities is caused by a dispute between the Turkish Minister of Marine and the Administration des Phares, as to certain terms in the account presented by the latter for the construction of the Lights, and by a difficulty in providing funds for the working expenses, and for the salaries of the necessary staff.

Sir N. O'Conor has urged upon the Porte the necessity of exhibiting the Lights without any further delay and the French Ambassador at Constantinople has promised to use his influence with the Administration des Phares, to induce them to commence Lighting at once, leaving the accounts in dispute with the Turkish Government for subsequent settlement.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIA

THE DYING POPE.

AFFECTING SCENES AT THE VATICAN.

"I AM GOING TO ETERNITY."

MAIL papers to hand on Saturday brought the following details of the late Pope's illness:—Leo XIII. is seriously ill, and it is feared that the aged Pontiff cannot recover. It appears that the Pope while driving in the Vatican gardens on Friday, complained of a sudden feeling of illness, and returned to his apartments, retiring immediately to bed. His physician, Dr. Lapponi, remained all night at the Vatican in attendance. On Saturday an official bulletin sought to allay the fears entertained by asserting that his Holiness, owing to the fatigue of his recent receptions, had consented to take a complete rest for a few days, but was otherwise in his usual health. On Sunday, however, Professor Mazzoni was called in for a consultation, and a bulletin was issued at midday to the effect that the Pope was suffering from senile pulmonary hepatization, and that, though his general condition in view of his age was serious, there was no immediate cause for alarm. During Tuesday an operation was performed, and this gave the Pope some relief, but his condition is still regarded as very critical.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Rome, Monday (9.45 a.m.).—The following bulletin was issued at 9.30 this morning:—

Although the Pope has passed the night with scarcely any sleep, his Holiness has been less restless than during the previous nights he having experienced some relief from the medicines which had been given to him, namely, digitalis and camphor. The pulmonary conditions are maintained unchanged. The Pope had a slight attack of coughing with some mucous expectoration. Nourishment has been sufficiently well maintained.

The pulse is still weak, but not intermittent. The temperature is below normal. The condition of the august patient can therefore not be described as better, but is certainly not worse.

LAPPONI.
MAZZONI.

According to the "Messagero," the pneumonia spread during the night to the left lung, and a catastrophe is imminent.—Reuter.

Rome, Tuesday.—The following bulletin was issued at six o'clock this morning:—

The Pope rested peacefully during the night and took some nourishment. His Holiness will perhaps rise through the whole day.

The Pope took nourishment four times during the night. His pulse shows slight improvement. At half-past six this morning His Holiness left his bed for an armchair.

9.45 a.m.—The following bulletin was issued at twenty minutes past nine this morning:—

The Pope passed a restless night without sleep. Nourishment was, however, more freely taken, and the general condition of the patient is a little more reassuring. An objective examination shows a change in the right thorax, and the middle lobe, which up to yesterday did not permit the passage of air, now allows air to penetrate. On the other hand the interior zone has become more obtuse, and transmission of vocal and tactile vibration is wanting. This leads to the belief that there is liquid in the pleura. An experimental incision will be made. The action of the heart is depressed so much as to render the renal function insufficient, and to cause cyanosis in the extreme phalanges of the hands.

LAPPONI.
MAZZONI.

Rome, 10.5 a.m.—The following bulletin was issued at half-past nine this morning:—

The Pope passed a fairly quiet night although he had no refreshing sleep. The pulse is frequent but regular. Respiration is not so free as yesterday evening. The Pope's condition does not permit a long examination, but it can be seen that the pulmonary process tends to resolve itself, and that so far the pleuritic liquid is not re-appearing.

The condition of the august patient cannot, however, re-assure us in view of the state of depression which from time to time becomes more accentuated.—Lapponi, Mazzoni.—Reuter.

The "Voce Della Verita" states that the Pope passed a comparatively peaceful night. The cyanosis in the extremities of the Pope has disappeared, but the renal complication continues.

OPERATION PERFORMED.

Rome, Tuesday, 3-55 p.m.—The latest bulletin states: The test puncture of the pleura has been made, and 800 grains of liquid taken off. A rapid examination showed some mucous rattling in the lung affected originally. The Pope supported the operation with courage. His general condition is better now, and he is resting.—Lapponi, Mazzoni.—Reuter.

10-20 a.m.—According to the "Messaggero," the Pope, towards midnight remarked to Dr. Lapponi: "You must tell me when my last moments have come." Dr. Lapponi replied: "Be at ease. There is no imminent danger." The same journal states that the Pope is slowly passing away. Dr. Lapponi and the Pontiff's valet remained in the sick chamber throughout the night, while Monsignori Angelini and Marzolini, His Holiness's nephews, and four Privy Councillors remained in the ante-room.—Reuter.

A telegram was read to Pope Leo XIII, yesterday informing him of a vow made to Jeanne d'Arc by a Frenchwoman for his Holiness's recovery. The Pope expressed great satisfaction at this, and a quarter of an hour after the telegram had been read to him he asked for it again in order to keep it beside him.—Reuter.

LAST SACRAMENT ADMINISTERED.

At a quarter to nine on Sunday evening Monsignor Pifferi, Sacristan to the Pope, administered the last sacrament to His Holiness. His Eminence bearing the Viaeum left the Paulina Chapel at the head of a procession of sixteen Cardinals, carrying lighted candles, and crossed the Ducal Hall to the Pope's apartments. After the Master of the Ceremonies had read the profession of faith, the Pope in audible tones pronounced the "Domine non sum dignus," and received the consecrated wafer. A Cardinal then offered up prayers. The scene was most affecting and many of those present were moved to tears.

Rome, Sunday midnight.—Another account of the ceremony of administering the Holy Sacrament to the Pope says that the procession which followed the Sacristan to the Pontiff's apartments comprised, besides all the cardinals now in Rome, a large number of prelates and Papal dignitaries, all of them bearing lighted candles. His Holiness pronounced the "Mea culpa" in distinct though feeble tones, and when the cardinals afterwards passed in single file before the bed and kissed his hand, he raised his eyes to Heaven, when a cardinal remarked, "Our prayers will save you, Holy Father," and said, "I am going to Eternity."

The Pope has not yet received the extreme unction; but it is probable that it will be administered in the course of the night, for all who were present state that his condition is much graver than appears from the latest bulletin, and in fact leaves no ground for hope, three-fourths of the right lung being affected. Notwithstanding his extreme weakness His Holiness, remained out of bed for part of the day and made his final dispositions with Monsignor Angeli on spiritual and with Monsignor Mazzolini on temporal matters. The clearness of his mind was remarkable.

Monday morning.—The "Voce Della Verita" says that the Pope when receiving the Sacrament opened his arms and folded them three times on his breast at the words "Mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa," as a sign of humility. After the Sacrament he addressed a word of affection to each cardinal.—Reuter.

Extreme Unction was administered to the Pope at half-past ten on Monday evening by Mgr. Pifferi, in the presence of Dr. Lapponi. The Pope made the responses; his mind was still perfectly clear. The ceremony was of brief duration.

After receiving the Extreme Unction, the Pope (says Reuter's correspondent) raised himself on his pillow for some moments and if said those present saying, "This is my last blessing." Everyone was much moved.

THE POPE'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Rome, Wednesday.—Discussing the contingency of an early conclave, the 'Tribuna' states that the candidature of Cardinal Capecelatro for the Papal throne would be supported by a section of cardinals, among them Cardinal Agliardi, who would himself have some chance of being elected, as he has the support of Cardinal Rampolla. The journal adds that the entire College of Cardinals is already preparing for a conclave. The General of the Jesuits has frequent conferences with Cardinal Steinhuber. Cardinal Capecelatro is greatly favoured by those desirous of a short Pontificate.—Reuter.

The 'Italie says it learns from a trustworthy source that the Pope has expressed a wish that he should be succeeded by Cardinal Gotti.

A woman named Sarah Vity aged forty-nine, a dressmaker of Oswaldtwistle, died in the workhouse from starvation. For some time nothing had been seen of her, and on the neighbours entering the house where she lived with her nine-year-old child on Sunday, she was found unconscious. The child stated that her mother had not tasted food for a fortnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Pekin, June 28 (Times).—Lord Cranborne's recent statement in the House of Commons that China had intimated to the British Government that she would retain Manchuria without loss of sovereign rights, and that the treaty rights of other nations were being respected, was published in Pekin yesterday. This intimation is most reassuring. Some of us had misgivings that China might have difficulty in retaining effective sovereign power over territory which is in the permanent military occupation of Russia; where China is desired the right even to maintain order; where China is forbidden to have guns, forts, arsenals or military camps, and is only allowed a restricted body of armed police, the number of which is determined by Russia; where China cannot appoint an official of any importance without the approval of Russia; where, in a word, every attribute of sovereignty seemed to have been usurped by Russia.

Shanghai, June 28 (Times).—A correspondent of a native journal reports that the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai opposes the opening to trade of the places in Manchuria named in the American and Japanese draft treaties, on the ground that it is useless thus complicate a difficult question at the instance of Powers which have failed to induce Russia to restore either their own rights or the Chinese administration at the long-established treaty port of Neu-chwang. The report is not confirmed. Nevertheless, the alleged argument appeals powerfully to the native mind, which is gradually being convinced by the force of circumstance that China's safest policy is to make the best terms possible with her powerful northern neighbour. Even native journalists realise that such expressions as most-favoured nation and the open door become meaningless in the face of an army of occupation.

RUMOURED ANGLO-JAPANESE ACTION.

REPORTED NOTE AT PEKIN.

The correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed from Odessa on July 1 that the "Sviet" states that it has received the following communication from the Japanese journal Nikoru-Shimban:—

The British and Japanese Ministers at Pekin have presented the following Note to the Chinese Government:—

1. The delay in Russian's evacuation of Manchuria threatens the peace of the Farthest East, and injures the interests of England and Japan.

2. If the departure of the Russian troops from Manchuria be indefinitely postponed, England and Japan must take measures for the protection of their several interests.

3. China must demand from Russia the immediate evacuation of Manchuria by the latter's troop.

4. England and Japan acknowledge no Treaty concluded between Russia and China which does not bind the former to evacuate Manchuria.

5. If, after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, a Treaty between Russia and China with regard to the civil administration of Manchuria is deemed necessary, such Treaty can only be concluded with the approval of England and Japan, who must be previously advised of the same.

6. A reply to this Note is demanded within five days.

The communication further states that Prince Ching has counselled the Empress-Dowager to accept the conditions contained in the foregoing Note, and has thanked the British and Japanese Ministers for its presentation. Prince Ching has also requested the United States Minister to support the Anglo-Japanese demands.

The "Sviet's" comments on this communication are pertinently brief. Says the Panslavist organ:—

Further than this it were impossible for England and Japan to go; the coalitionary demands of those two Powers cry a diplomatic halt to Russia; they dictate the terms in which this country must treat with China. In a word, the Anglo-Japanese Note places Russia under the immediate necessity of preparing for eventualities. It is not by any such manner or means that Russia will be constrained to evacuate Manchuria.

The New York correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on July 4:—

A singular attempt is made, at the inspiration of the State Department, to explain the report published by the "Standard" and received via Russia, that something like an ultimatum has been presented by the British and Japanese Ministers in regard to Manchuria. The State Department, it is said, doubts the authenticity of the report, and, at any rate, denies that the United States is in any way connected with a diplomatic step of that nature. It suggests, however, that the publication of such a report would suit the policy of Russia inasmuch as it would afford that country an excuse for postponing the evacuation of Manchuria, on the plea that the reported ultimatum constitutes a threat of compulsion such as would create conditions warranting delay until the appearance of compulsion ceases. In other words, Russia may pretend that the ultimatum said to have been presented at Pekin constitutes in itself one of those obstacles to an immediate evacuation such as Russia, when undertaking to withdraw from Manchuria, expressly said would excuse the non-performance of her undertaking.

The official view held in America is that both Russia and China will fulfil their promises to the United States. What the State Department is trying to do is to place Russia's action indisputably in the light of a friendly and honourable fulfilment of her obligations or otherwise. It also wishes to put China in the position of fulfilling its obligations, or of pleading restraint by Russia as the reason for contrary action. Such a joining of issues, it is thought, would probably be followed by an official statement of facts and the public reception of these would, in the United States, if not elsewhere determine the next step to be taken.

Berlin, July 5 (Standard).—The situation in the Far East is being watched here with increasing anxiety. The "Vossische Zeitung" declares that England is still keeping in the background, and leaving her Japanese ally to take the lead in the explanations with Russia.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" (July 4) publishes the following despatch from St. Petersburg:—

According to reports from Vladivostok, General Kuropatkin, Russian Minister of War, suddenly left that place by order of the Czar, and altered his route considerably. It is supposed that the Minister visited Nikolaievsk for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications there, which would have a special importance in the event of a conflict with Japan and Great Britain.

According to reports from Corea, the Russian Minister at Seoul has complained to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of land purchases made by Japanese, British, Americans, and Germans, and of the construction by them of houses outside the concessions, while the Russians are not allowed to do so. A request of the French Minister for a gold concession in Unang Chon met with a refusal from the Corean Government.

The Corean Minister of the Interior has called the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the fact that many Japanese come to the island of Kojedo and begin to plant mulberry trees. The newcomers assert that a Japanese subject four years ago concluded a lease for 30 years with the Corean Government.

"Lattan's Agency" states that at present there are more warships in the Gulf of Chi-li than ever before, more even than in 1900. The Russians have about 50, and the Americans about 20. There are fully 100 Japanese and English warships now on the China coast.

In the House of Commons on July 6, however, Mr. Arnold-Forster declared that the Admiralty were unaware of any special gathering of ships in the Gulf.

Tien-tsin, July 6 (Standard).—The opinion prevails in Russian circles here, that the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East is inevitable. It is reported that the Japanese are mobilising their forces. M. Lessar the Russian Minister, Admiral Pokotiloff, and General Wozak are all at Port Arthur. It is thought in Tien-tsin that, in the event of a war with Russia, everything would be in favour of the Japanese. They are certainly better prepared than the Russians.

NEW YORK, July 6 (Standard).—Count Cassini confides to the "New York Herald" that he has received many impolite, even threatening, letters since the Kischineff affair. He sails to-morrow for Russia, via Paris, and expects to return in the autumn to find the two countries on their old friendly footing. Quher Washington messages intimate that this return will be for a brief stay, and give a list of the warships added to the Chinese squadron, and of others sent to the Aleutian Isles, across from the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. The formal official attitude remains as stated; the popular view is embodied in a leader in the "Press." The United States wishes for nothing not right in itself, and promised under the Russian seal. It cannot accept less, nor make any arrangements with Russia regarding its relations with China. It is equally its duty and right to see that Russia evacuates Manchuria, and that no other country does what is wrong for Russia to do.

Miss Reba Benjamin, a sixteen-year old pupil of a high school at Colorado Springs, recently concluded a twenty-five dayt, fast, which she underotook "for fun, She only lost 10lbs., and did her accustomed household work during the fast. She is now living on fruitjuices, fruits and nuts abstains from a set meal, and has abolished breakfast entirely.

At the annual meeting of the Whitstable Oyster Fishery Company it was reported that the year's sales amounted to £40,597, the net profit being £14,326. The usual 8 per cent. dividend was declared. Notwithstanding the recent scare, the year's sales were larger than the previous year—1,000,000 royal Whitstable natives having been sold.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 10.

MANY INVENTIONS.

Now that the great motor Derby has had its day ingenious gentlemen will be racking their brains for some other form of excitement in which the nerve and skill of those not more seriously employed may have occupation. Walking competitions are bound to lose favour, for the reason that we are all tired of hearing about them; the man on the rolling log has proved his supremacy—which nobody wished to challenge; and the young woman who insisted on walking to Brighton on the top of a globe holds her record secure. Not many means remain open to the man who seeks reputation by physical exertion: the ground has been so well covered already. The world has been informed from time to time of the exploits of those who excel in the slaughtering and dressing of bullocks, sheep, and poultry in regulated competition; of the strange fancy of the man who elected to carry a bottle upright on his head a journey of fifty miles, and did it in 11½ hours; of the brick-maker who turned out just under a thousand bricks in less than an hour; of ballooning feats innumerable; and of enthusiasts who saw the clock round a time or two while swinging clubs or playing the piano.

FAME'S CALENDAR.

The occupation of the oyster man is temporarily suspended, so the feats of the serious individuals who assiduously trained to open them at the rate of eleven hundred an hour remain records. Quick lunching does suggest possibilities, but there is a big obstacle in the way of new records, for already a lady of the sort wanted in the Strand has succeeded in cutting two thousand sandwiches from twenty-two hams in nineteen and three-quarter hours. The lightning shave has also been overdone, and there are not many ready to offer themselves for faster times than those standing to the credit of the man who took the beards off seventy men in thirty-six minutes. The setting up and knocking down again of 1,410 ninepins within the hour formed the scarcely profitable occupation of another aspirant to laurels. The rat-catcher is the man with a past which we should most readily have reproduced. One of this fraternity possessed a dog which justified its existence by killing rats at the rate of ten a minute until a thousand had been disposed of.

THE COST OF KUDOS.

Whatever else may result from yesterday's race, one point is clear, the firms interested had to find quite £36,000 between them, before a wheel revolved in the race proper. The cost of the cars would average £2,500 each the entrance fee was £50 per machine, and the outlay upon previous trials, tyres transport, wages of mechanics and attendants, and hotel and travelling expenses would easily bring up the total to a level three thousand pounds per competitor. One could conduct a county cricket team for a whole season for less than it cost to run one autocar. The total outlay would rent half the salmon fishing of Scotland for a season, would rent the whole of the deer forests of either Aberdeenshire or Argyllshire, half of Perthshire, and more than a third of Inverness-shire; and would pay for twenty-five per cent. of the stags shot during the year in the Highlands, allowing £30 per stag.

NATIONAL HONOURS IN SPORT.

The honours of sport are international; no nation can claim that it has a monopoly of sporting achievements. The losing nations in yesterday's race will be able to congratulate themselves, no doubt, upon some other natable feat which has gained international distinction. Germany holds the record for speed at sea, although it has not the biggest ship, which belongs to England. America has sent up a kite higher than any other nation—more than ten thousand feet above sea level, or a height of nearly two miles, is the record achieved at Massachusetts. One of our Collonies—Tasmania—has an odd record which has never been beaten. Some skilful wielder of an axe at the Antipodes has chopped through a 6 ft. 4 in. log in 3 min. 36 sec., and his feat has never been matched inside or outside the Commonwealth. It is a British ship which holds the world's record for coaling, and it is a British M. P. who has done another thing that is unique by swimming twice across Niagra.

A WOMAN IN THE ALPS.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Somewhere not a thousand miles from Paris is a little cocoa-shop kept by a woman who has won a record in the Alps which veteran climbers may well envy. For years she has followed the French Alpine troops with her basket, marching with them on their manœuvres with her walking-stick as support and her basket of cocoa as excuse. Within a few days this wonderful woman has scaled a mountion 2,500 feet high, crossed another covered with snow, ascended another to a height of 2,800 metres, climbed with the troops to the top of Mont Cenis, and finally left the regiment at the summit of the Frejus, a height of 2,700 metres. Soldier after soldier fell out of the ranks, but the cocoa-woman marched on, up the Alps and down the Alps, and if you ask a French Alpine trooper to-day the bravest woman he has ever known he will tell you without stopping to think that is Madame Brassard, the keeper of a cocoa-shop at Lyons.

THE CRADLES OF PRINCES.

The baby Prince who has come to bless the union of Prince Charles of Denmark and the King's youngest daugter, the Princess Maud as we still call her, is King Edward's eighth grandchild, and the first son of a foreign Royal house to be born on British soil since the King's accession. Moreover, the child is the first grandson of the King whose father is not a Briton. The King and his brother, the Duke of Connaught, were both born at Buckingham Palace, as were the late Duke of Clarence and the Prince Patricia of Connaught. Marlborough House was the brithplace of the Prince of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud. The late Empress Frederick was first cradled at Windsor Castle, as was the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose son was born at Buckingham Palace, and whose daughters were born respectively at Malta, Coburg, and Eastwell, Kent. Prince Arthur of Connaught opened his eyes at Ragshot Park; his two sisters at Bagshot Park and Buckingham Palace. The member of the Royal Family alive born farthest from home is the Duke of Cambridge, who first saw the light at Hanover.

ROYAL OLIVE BRANCHES.

Two grandchildren have been born to the King since he acceded to the throne. His mother lived to see the birth of nine sons and daughters, of whom two sons survived her as well as four daughters, of whom the Empress Frederick died only seven months later. Queen Victoria was blessed with forty grandchildren. Also she and thirty-seven great-grandchildren, one of whom, a daughter of the Empress Frederick married the Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss during Queen Victoria's lifetime. The King's newest grandchild is sixth in succession to the Danish throne; one of His Majesty's nephews is German Emperor and King of Prussia; one sister is Princess Christain of Schleswig-Holstein; another, Princess Beatrice, is Governor of the Isle of Wight, and widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg; and the third, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. One niece is the Crown Princess of Greece, another is Empress of Russia, whose elder sister is, by marriage, the aunt of the Czar. Another niece is Crown Princess of Roumania. Grand-nieces of the King are the consorts respectively of the Herditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen. Prince Adolph of Schanmburg Lippe, Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse-Cassel, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohel-Langenburg.

THE FINANCES OF A SOVEREIGN.

Although Princess Maud is the wife of the Prince of another nation her countrymen have the gratification of furnishing her pinmoney. The matter was discussed, not too pleasantly some fourteen years ago in Parliament. There was some disinclination on the part of certain members to make the grants asked for the then Prince of Wales's children. There was no desire to deny the young Princes and Princesses, but a story had been put about that Queen Victoria had just previously invested a million sterling in ground rents in the City of London, and the belief was general that Her Majesty was fabulously wealthy. Those who opposed any grant did so on the ground that the Queen, having effected a saving of over £800,000 on the Civil List, should herself make the allowance. The assertion of those at home as to the Queen's wealth was emphasised by Bismarck, who used to aver that the influence which she exerted at the Court of Berlin was the outcome of Her Majesty's affluence.

ROYALTY'S PIN MONEY.

The Queen was justly annoyed at this loose gossip concerning her supposed resources, and caused Sir Henry Ponsonby to deny that she had at her disposal any such sum as that attributed to her. Eventually, after rather hot debates and one or two divisions, Parliament agreed to grant £36,000 a year for the then Prince of Wales's children. The new Civil List, however furnishes £220,000 a year for the Prince of Wales, £10,000 for the Princess of Wales, £6,000 each to the Princesses Christain and Louise (Duchess of Argyll); and an annual £2,000 to the Princess Auguste (Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz). The daughters of the King are provided for in the item, "The Trustees for His Majesty's daughters, £18,000,

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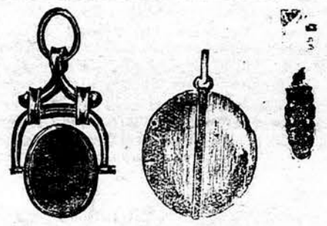

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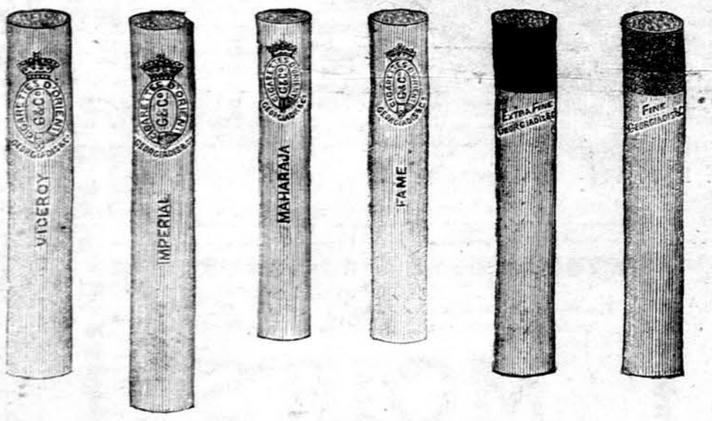

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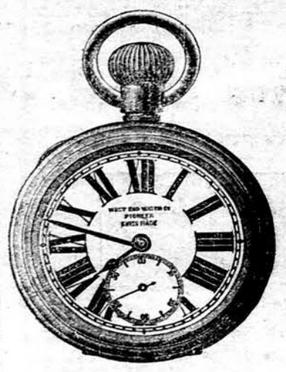

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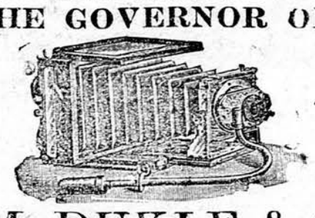

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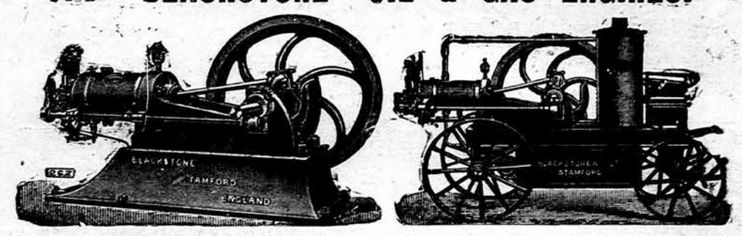

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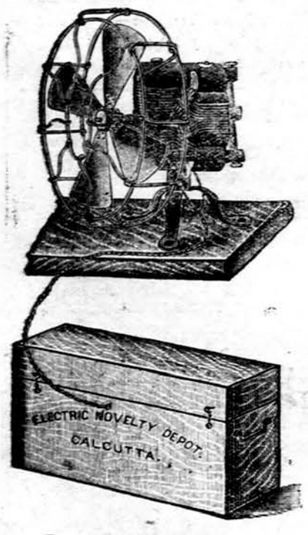

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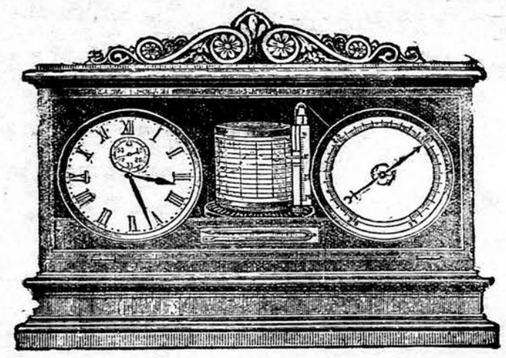

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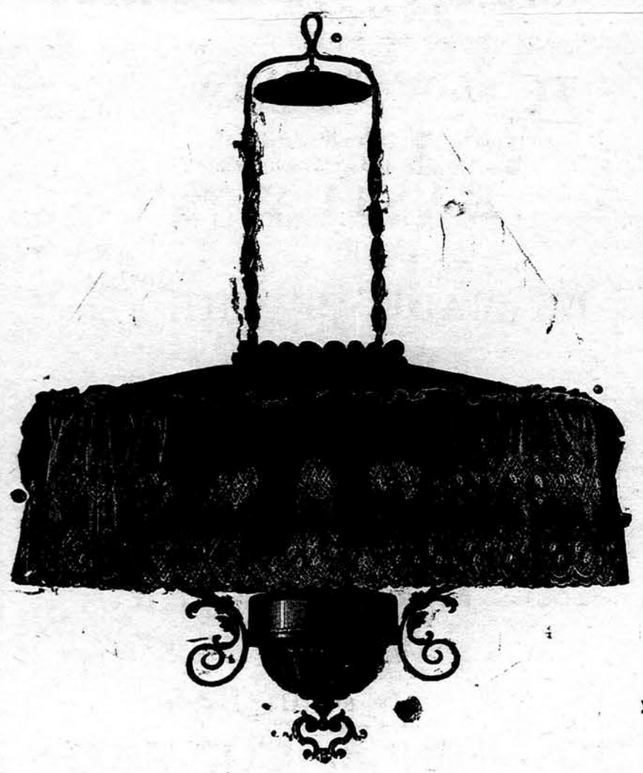

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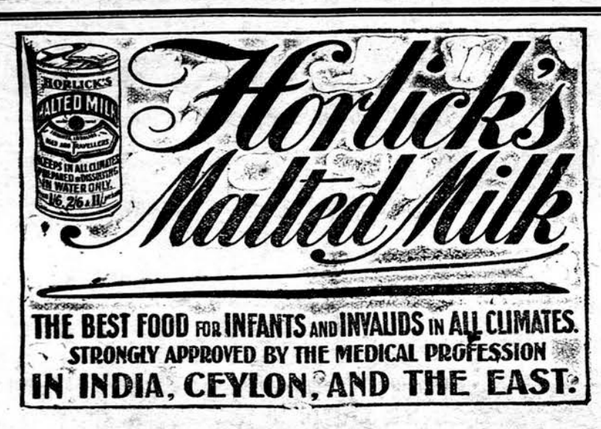

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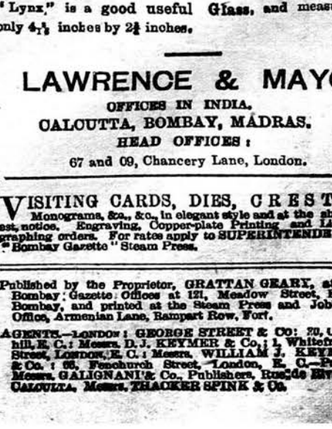

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